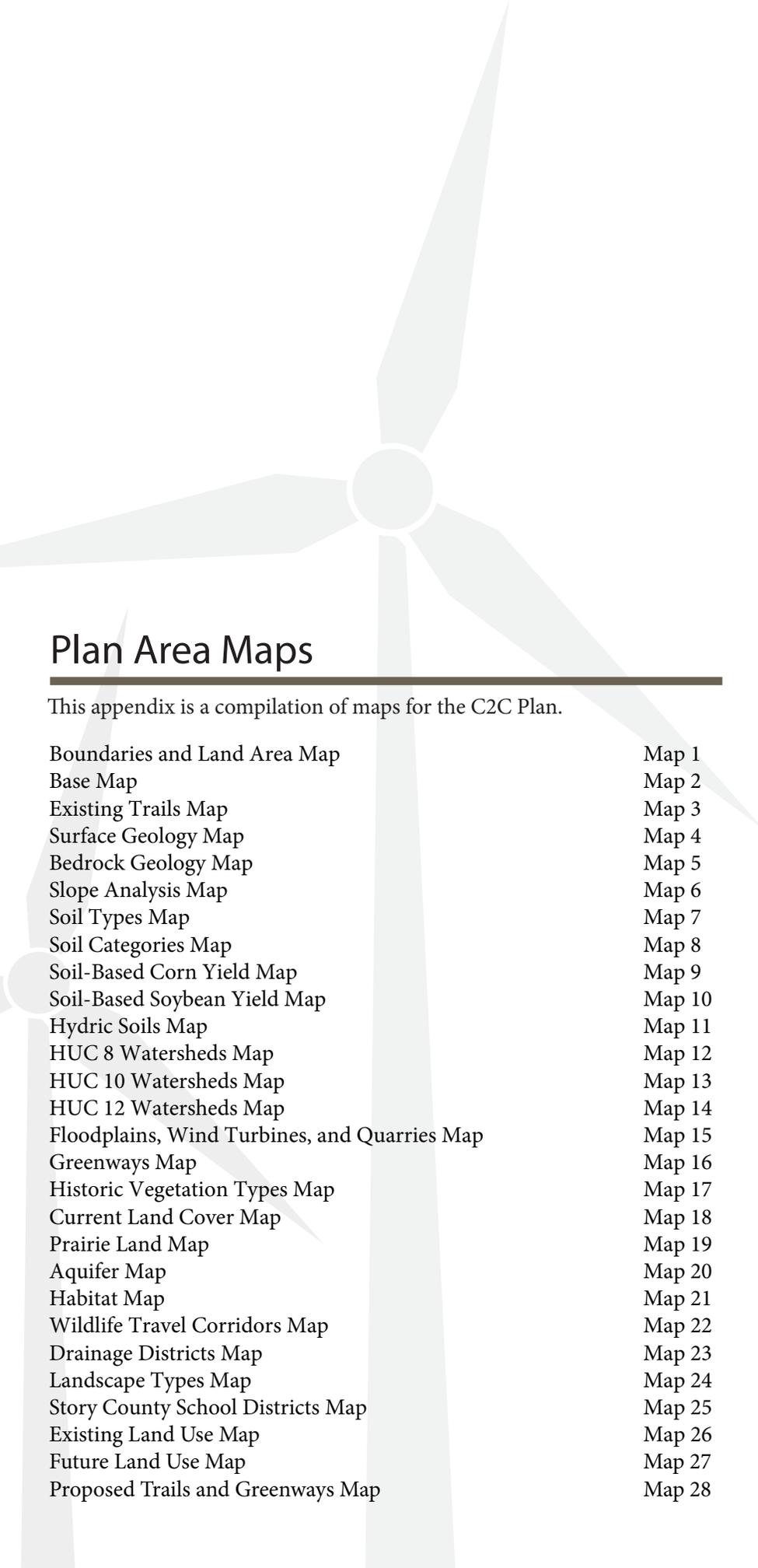


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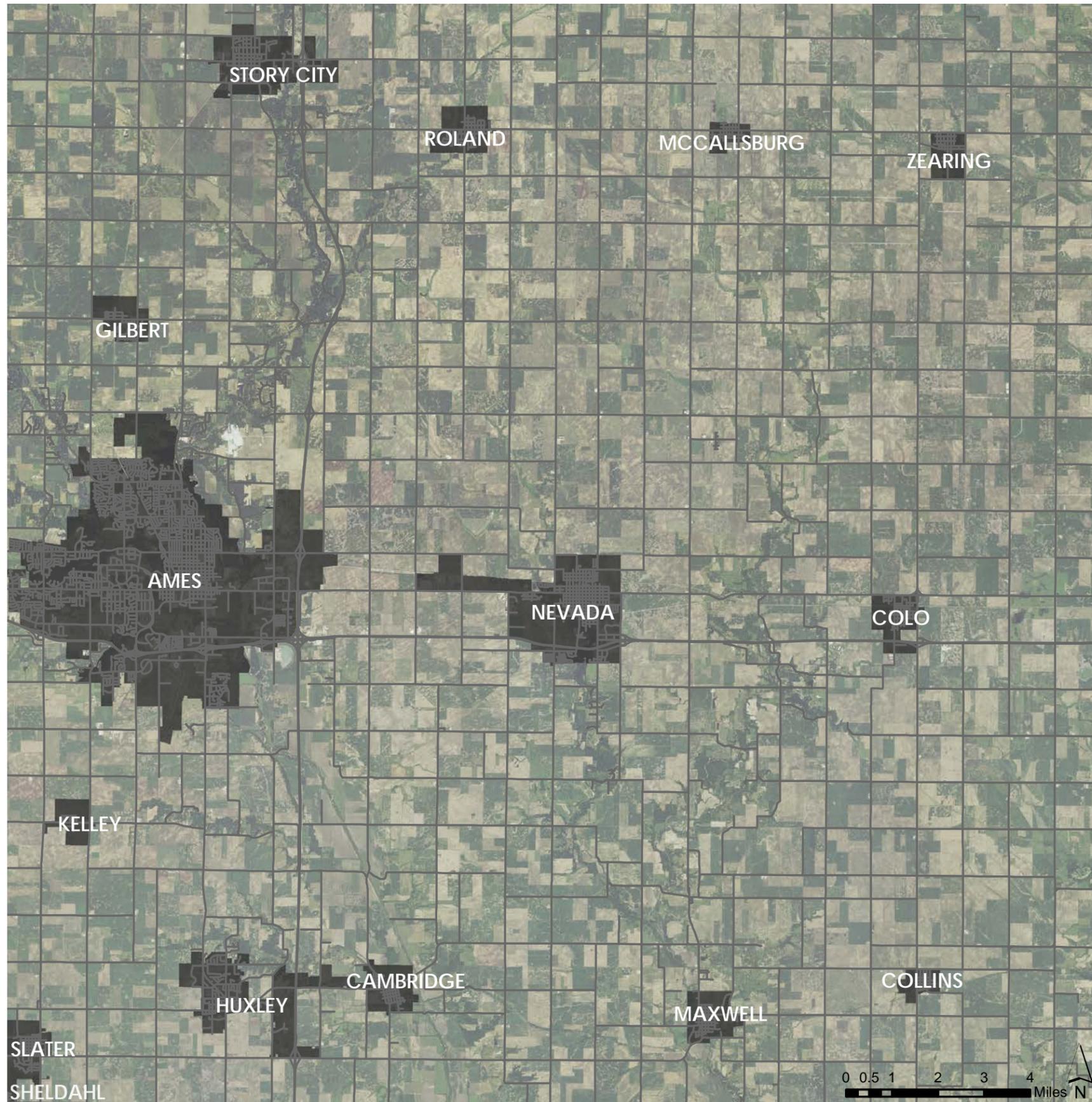
Appendix A
Appendix B
Appendix C
Appendix D
Appendix E
Appendix F
Appendix G



Plan Area Maps

This appendix is a compilation of maps for the C2C Plan.

Boundaries and Land Area Map	Map 1
Base Map	Map 2
Existing Trails Map	Map 3
Surface Geology Map	Map 4
Bedrock Geology Map	Map 5
Slope Analysis Map	Map 6
Soil Types Map	Map 7
Soil Categories Map	Map 8
Soil-Based Corn Yield Map	Map 9
Soil-Based Soybean Yield Map	Map 10
Hydric Soils Map	Map 11
HUC 8 Watersheds Map	Map 12
HUC 10 Watersheds Map	Map 13
HUC 12 Watersheds Map	Map 14
Floodplains, Wind Turbines, and Quarries Map	Map 15
Greenways Map	Map 16
Historic Vegetation Types Map	Map 17
Current Land Cover Map	Map 18
Prairie Land Map	Map 19
Aquifer Map	Map 20
Habitat Map	Map 21
Wildlife Travel Corridors Map	Map 22
Drainage Districts Map	Map 23
Landscape Types Map	Map 24
Story County School Districts Map	Map 25
Existing Land Use Map	Map 26
Future Land Use Map	Map 27
Proposed Trails and Greenways Map	Map 28

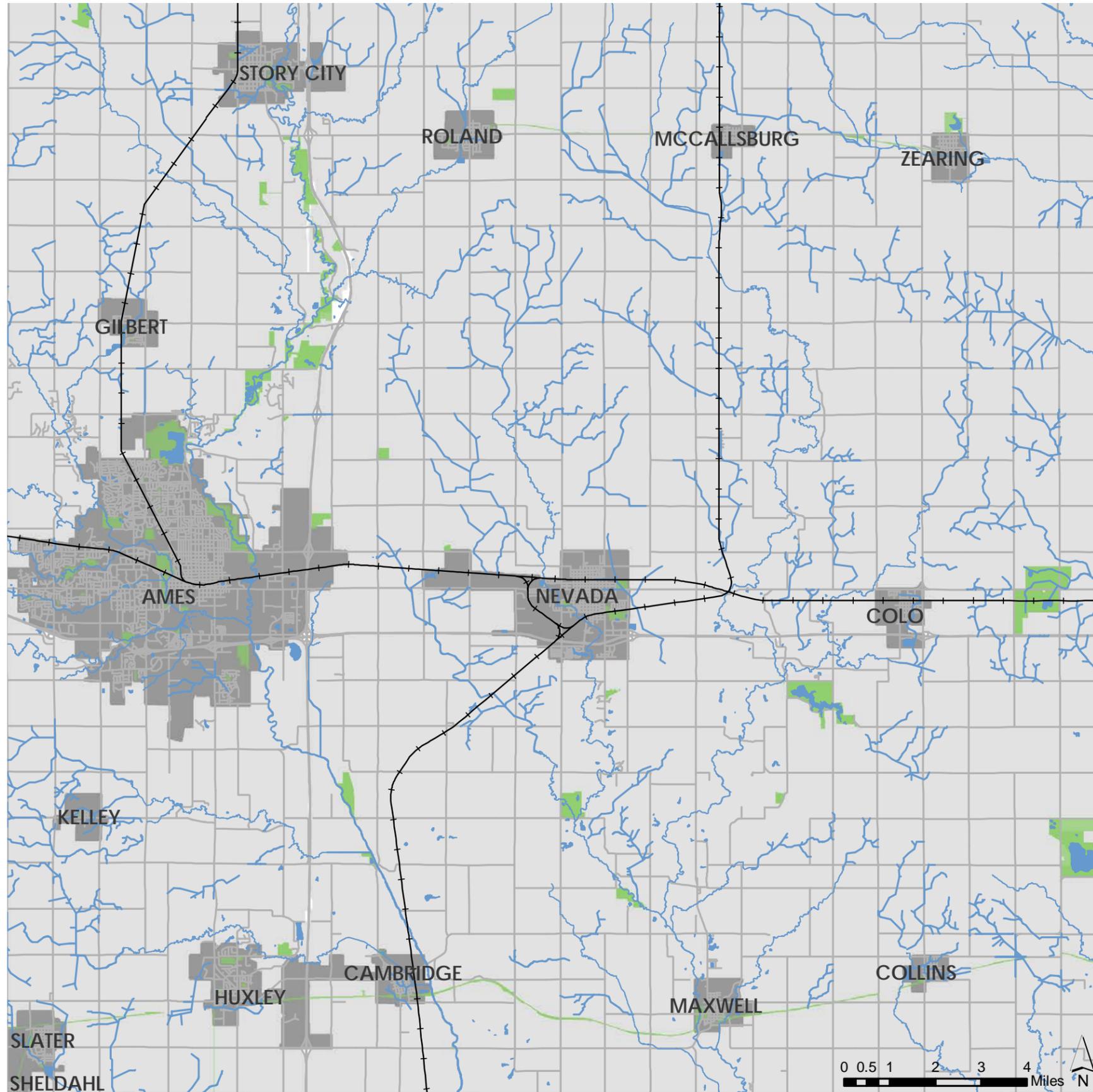


- Legend**
- City Boundaries
 - Roads
 - ← Aerial Image Background

The key purpose of this map is to provide a general overview of Story County as a whole. The aerial image serves as a backdrop, while illustrating fundamental geographic features. For context, the street grid has been overlaid on the aerial image, with each of the incorporated cities of Story County highlighted and labeled.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

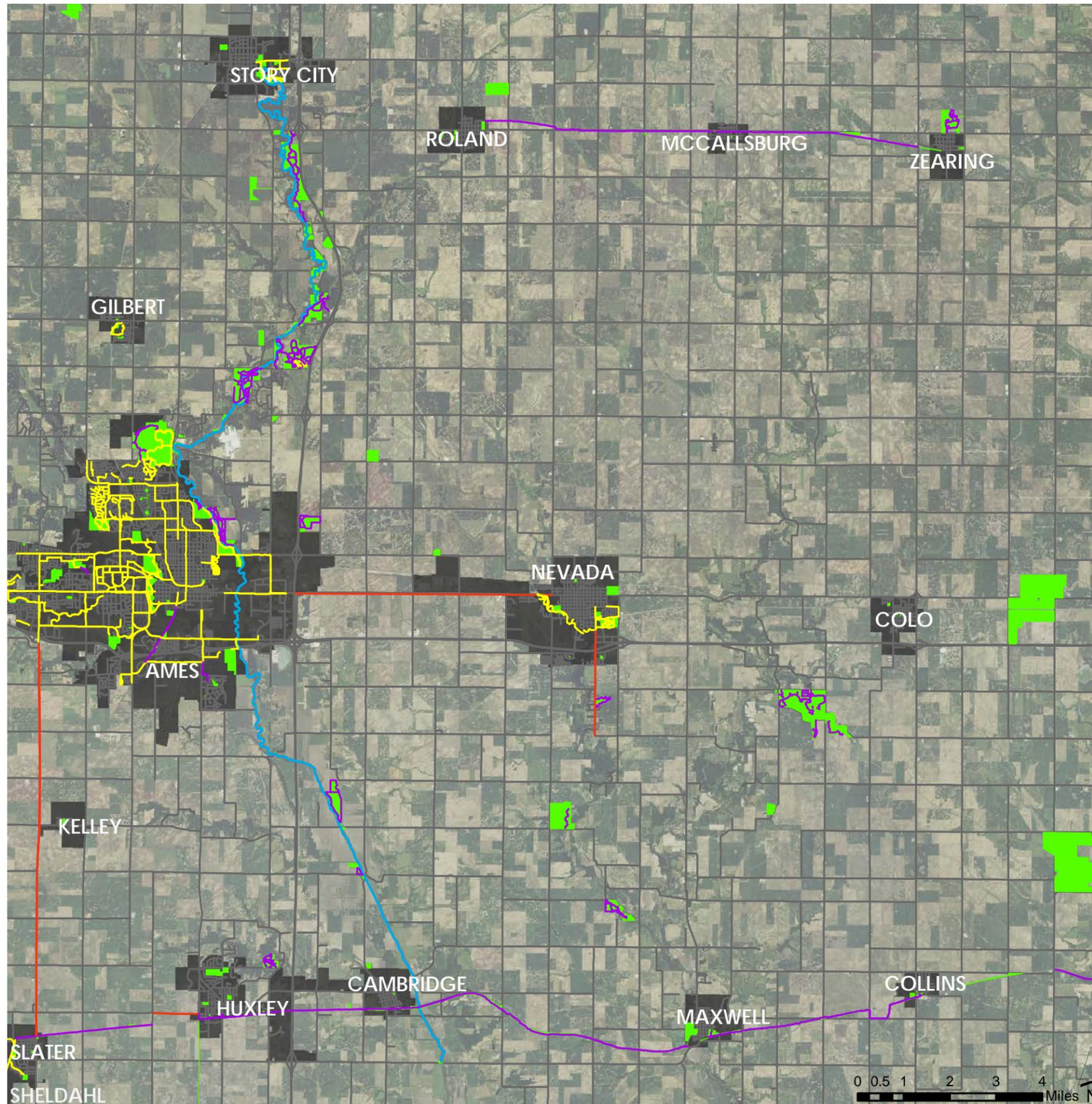
-  Rivers and Streams
-  Public Parks and Green Space
-  Roads
-  City Boundaries
-  Railroad

This map provides essential base information about the county, including the location of: rivers and streams, public parks and green space, roadways, railroads, and incorporated cities. In order to successfully plan for the future, it is essential to first understand and analyze the current conditions, spatial relationships, and opportunities for improvement.



GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

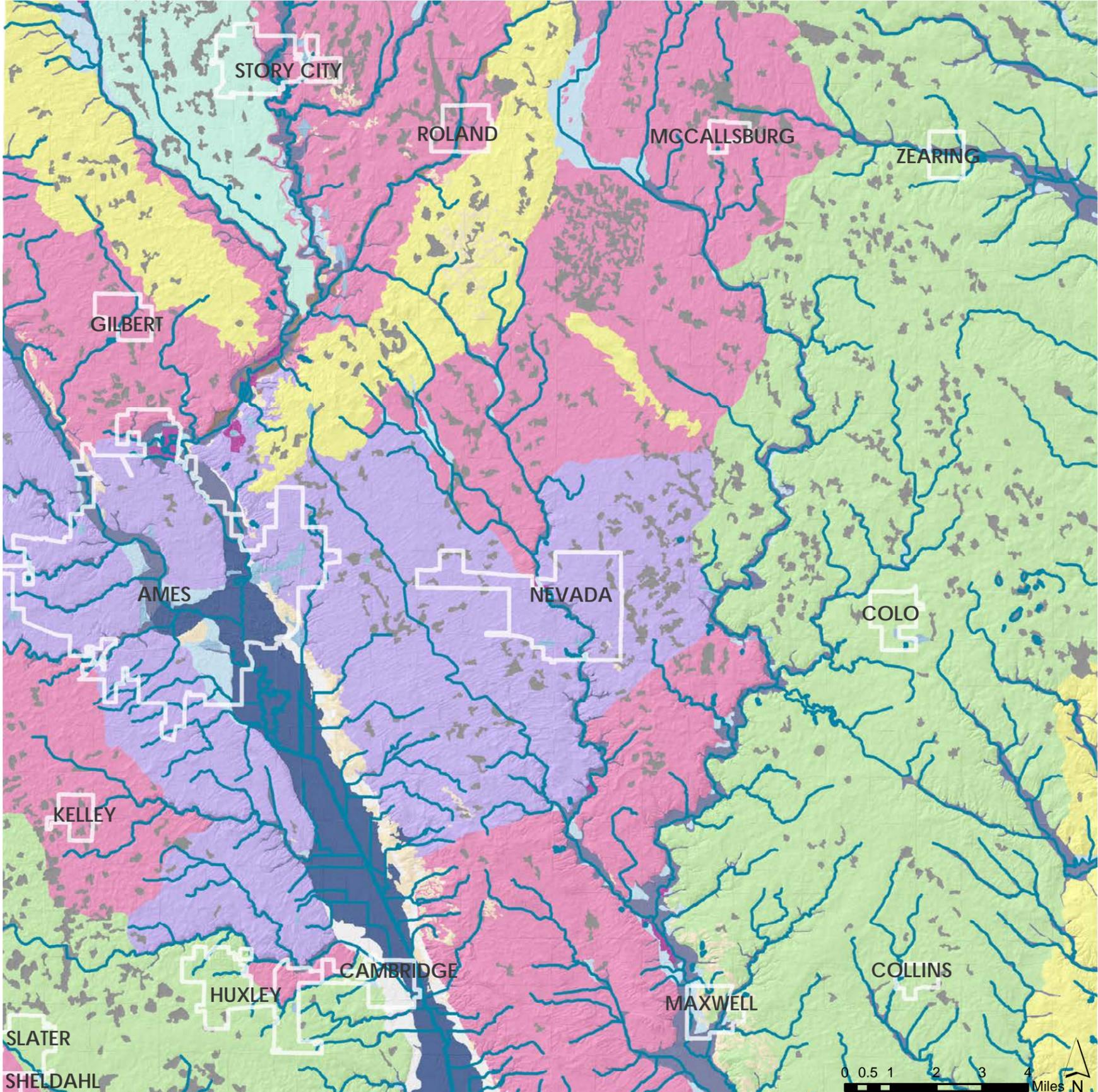
- Soft-Surfaced Trail
- Hard-Surfaced Trail
- Dedicated Bike Facility (bike lane)
- South Skunk River Water Trail
- Roads
- Public Parks and Green Space
- City Limits

Shown to the left are the existing trail networks within Story County. This map illustrates which trails are considered soft-surfaced trails, hard-surfaced trails, dedicated bike lanes, and roads. The location of public parks and green spaces, as well as the South Skunk water trail has been provided for user convenience as well.

Through the analysis of this map and the input of community members, gaps within the trail system can be recognized, and a plan for future trails can be formulated.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)



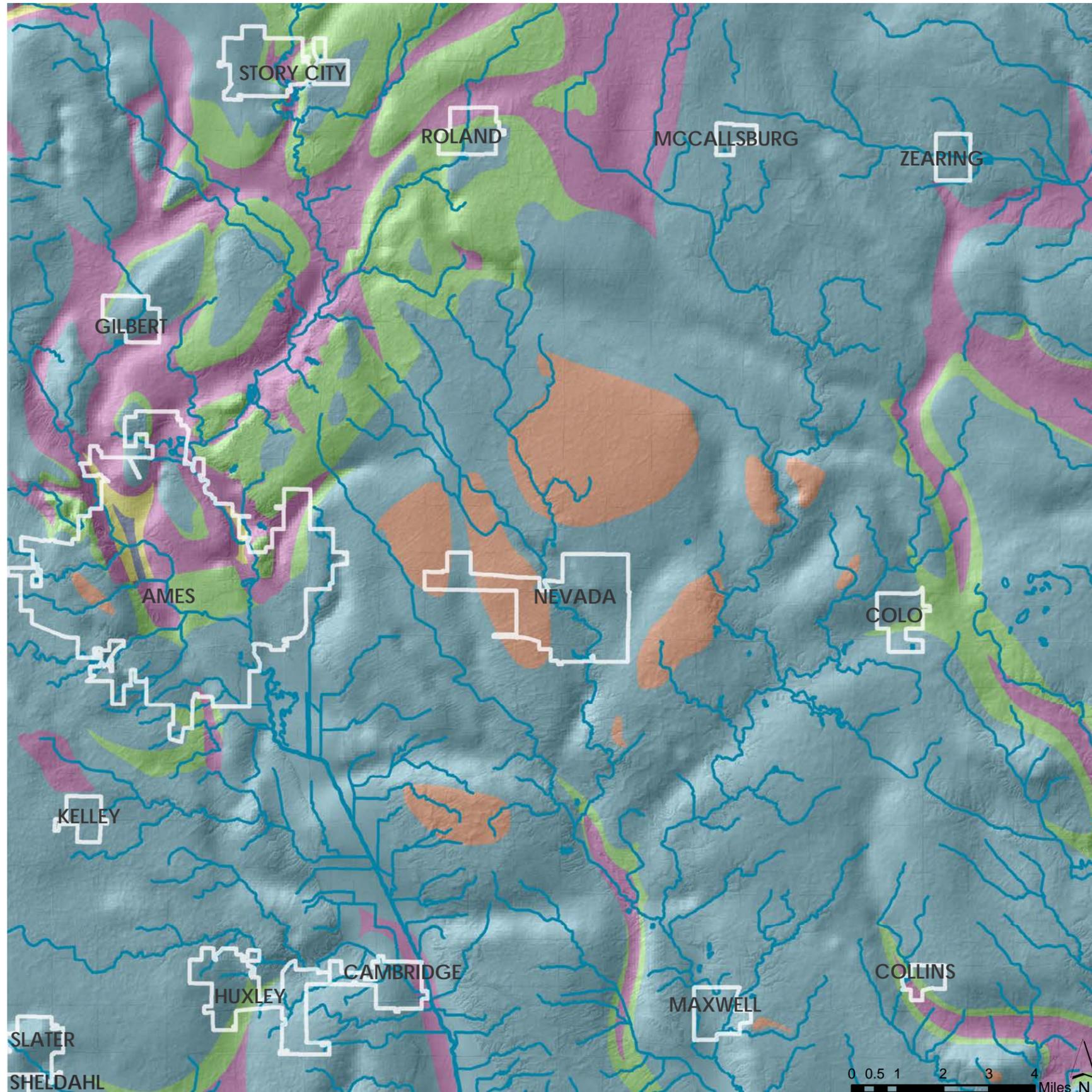


- Legend**
- Rivers and Streams
 - Depressions
 - Alluvium
 - Eolian Sand
 - Fill
 - High Terrace
 - Lake Plain
 - Outwash
 - Outwash/Bedrock
 - Pits and Quarries
 - Thick Alluvium
 - Till Plain
 - Till Plain with aligned-elongated ridge forms
 - Till Plain with elongated ridge forms
 - Till Ridge
 - Water
 - City Boundaries

This map illustrates the location and types of surficial geology within Story County. This provides the basic information needed for the assessment and distribution of available mineral resources, location of geologic hazards, availability of water resources, and the suitability of land for various uses.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





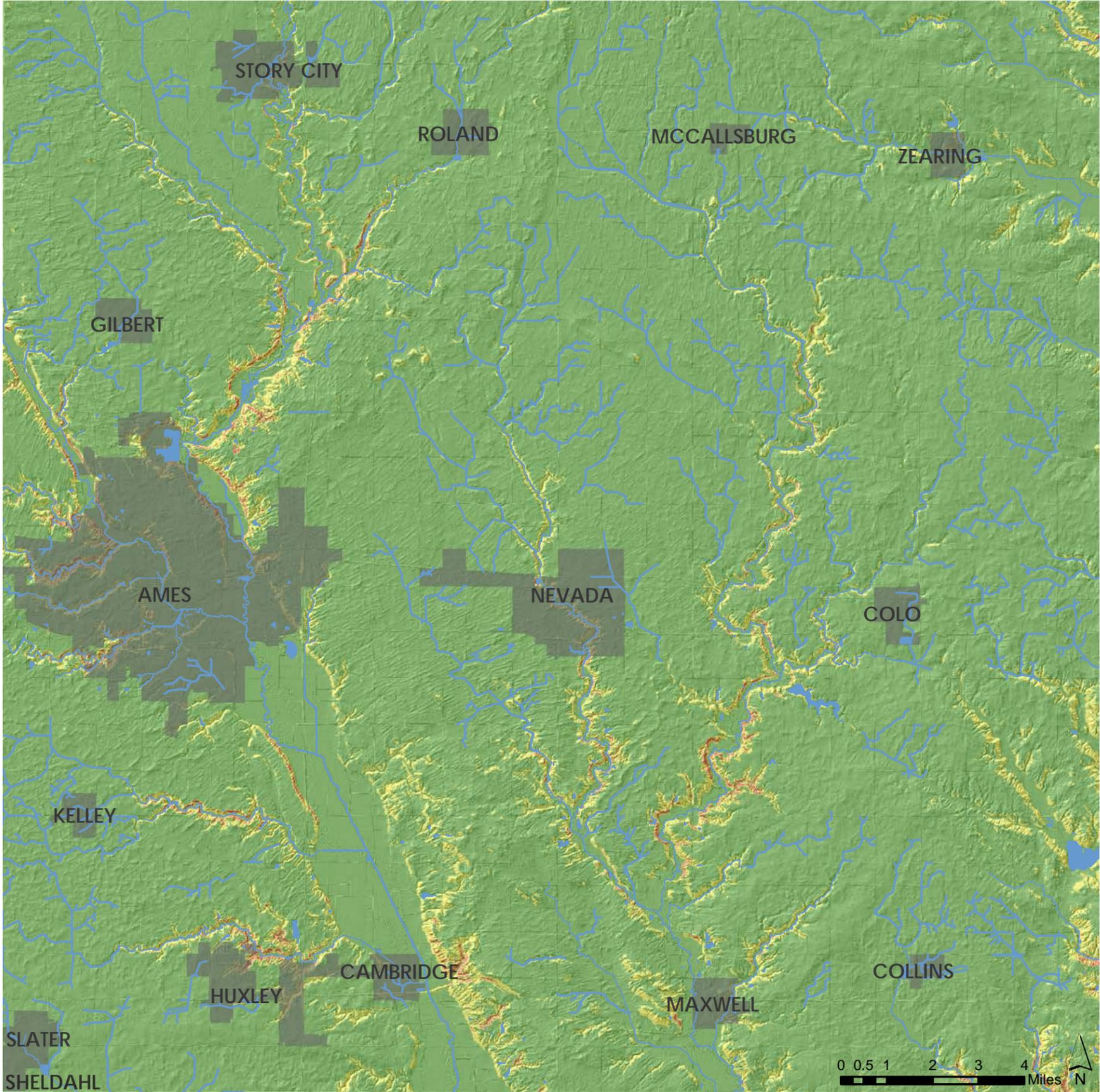
Legend

-  Rivers and Streams
-  Augustana Group
-  Gilmore City Formation
-  Kinderhookian
-  Pella and St. Louis Formation
-  Lower Cherokee Group
-  Upper Cherokee Group
-  City Boundaries

The map shown here illustrates the location and types of bedrock geology that exist within Story County. A bedrock map portrays the type of sediment and rock that will be encountered below the earth's surface. The information provided on bedrock geology maps can be used in many ways, and should be reviewed prior to any significant subsurface activity, such as excavating for building foundations, installing bridge footings or power poles, quarry gravel, or drilling water wells.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





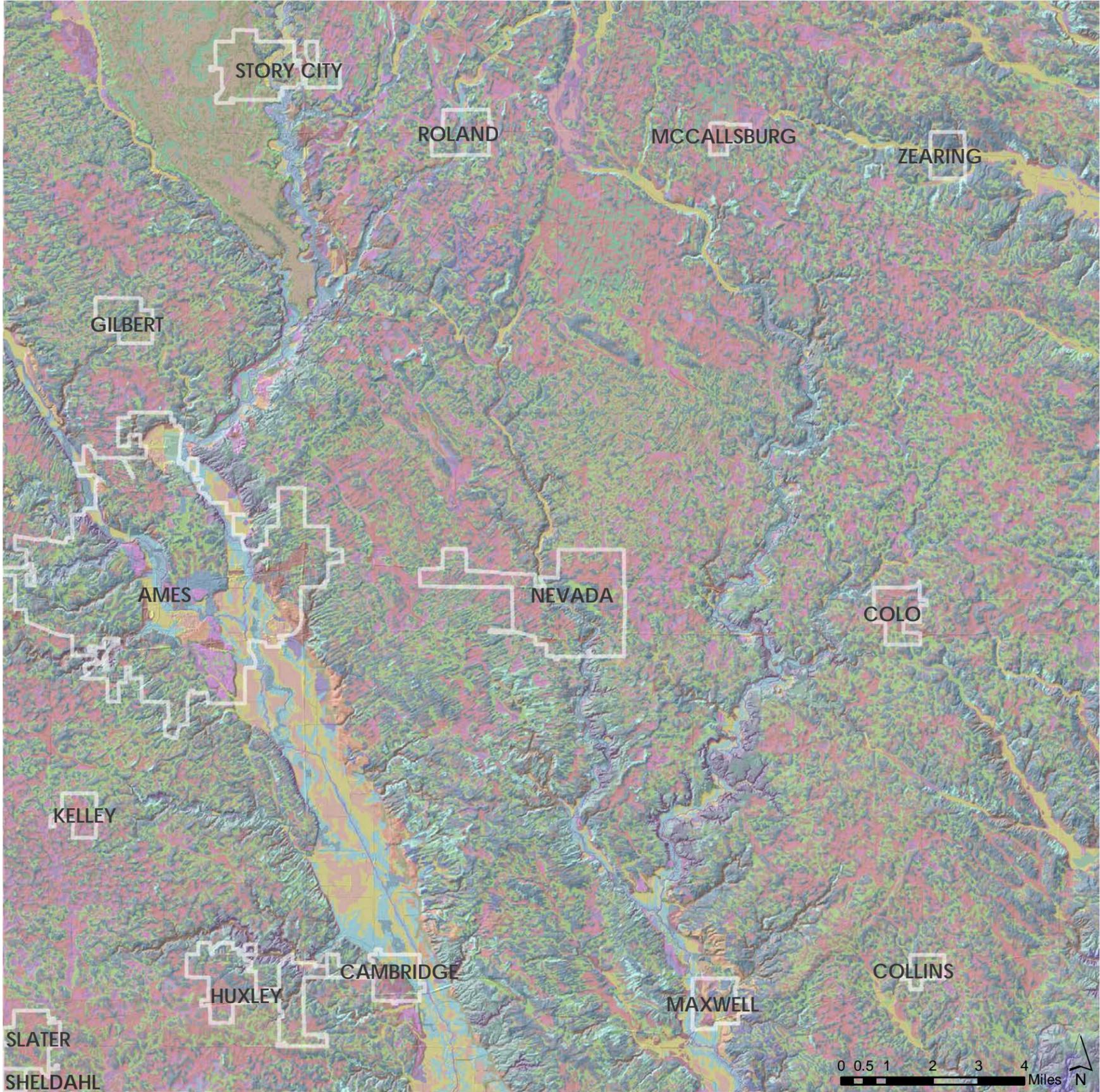
Legend

-  Rivers and Streams
-  City Boundaries
-  Low Slope (0-5%)
-  Moderate Slope (6-14%)
-  Steep Slope - Highly Erodible (15% and over)

This map serves as a slope analysis for Story County, showing the areas that have a relatively low slope (0-5%) in green, moderate slope (6-14%) in yellow, and very steep slope (15% and over) in red. Areas that have steep slopes are particularly sensitive, and are highly prone to erosion. It is imperative to consider the slope when selecting locations for development, as well as the type of development to occur.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





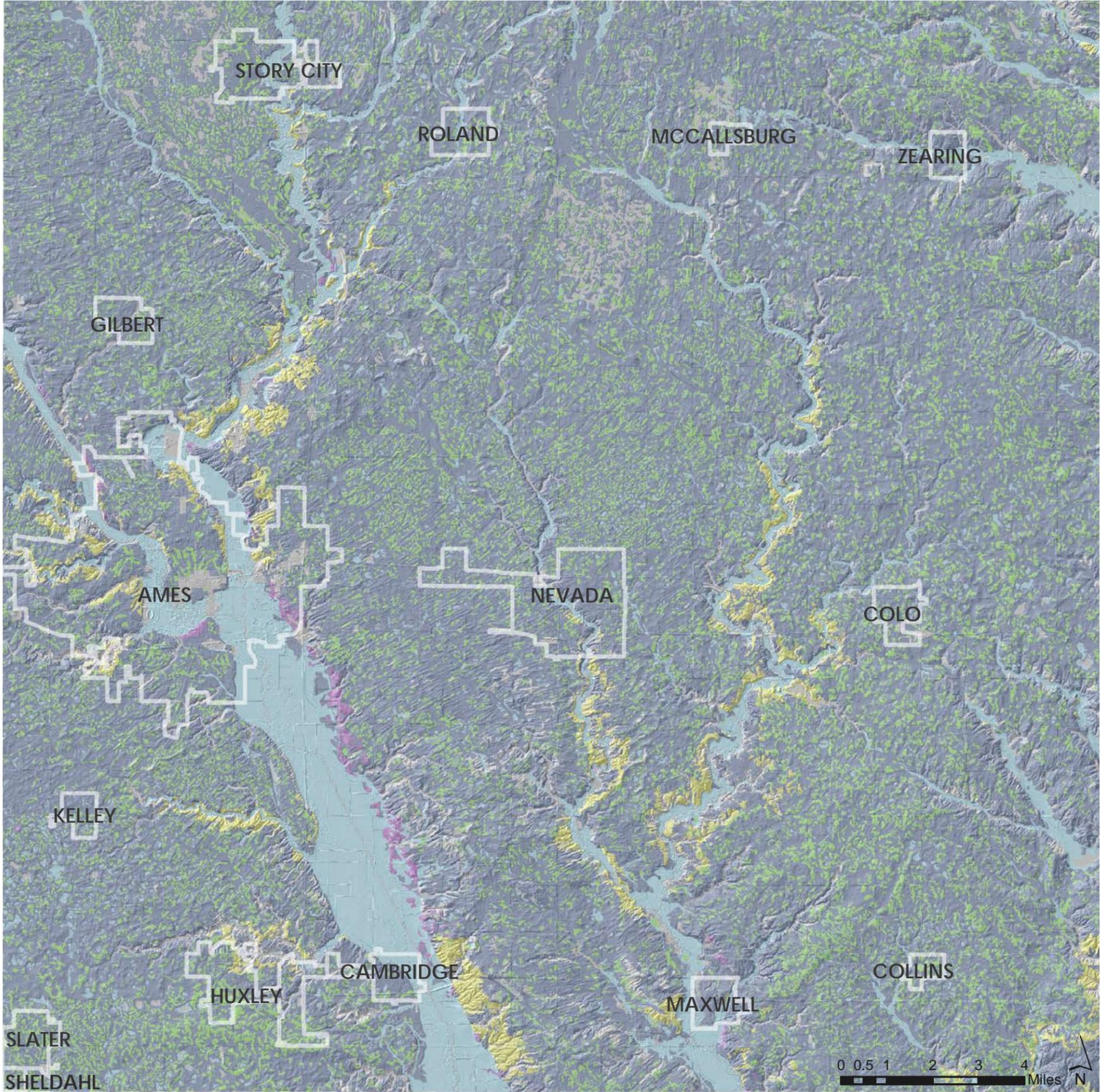
Legend of Soil Types

- City Boundaries
- Ankeny
- Biscay
- Bode
- Canisteo
- Clarion
- Clarion-Storden
- Coland
- Coland-Terril
- Cordova
- Cylinder 24-32"
- Cylinder 33-40"
- Dam
- Dickinson
- Estherville
- Farrar
- Flagler
- Hanlon
- Hanlon-Spillville
- Harps
- Harps-Okoboji
- Hayden
- Hayden-Storden
- Kossuth
- Lester
- Lindley
- Nicollet
- Okoboji
- Orthents Loamy
- Orthents Sandy
- Ottosen
- Palms
- Pits Clay
- Pits Gravel
- Pits Quarry
- River
- Rolfe
- Sparta
- Spillville
- Spillville-Coland
- Storden
- Talcot
- Terril
- Urban Land
- Wacousta
- Wadena
- Waukee
- Webster
- Zenor
- Zook

The map shown here illustrates the types and locations of all of the soils that exist within Story County. There are a plethora of soil types that exist, and each has their own distinctive characteristics. However, due to the complexity of an all-inclusive soils map at this scale, the following soil maps have been developed.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

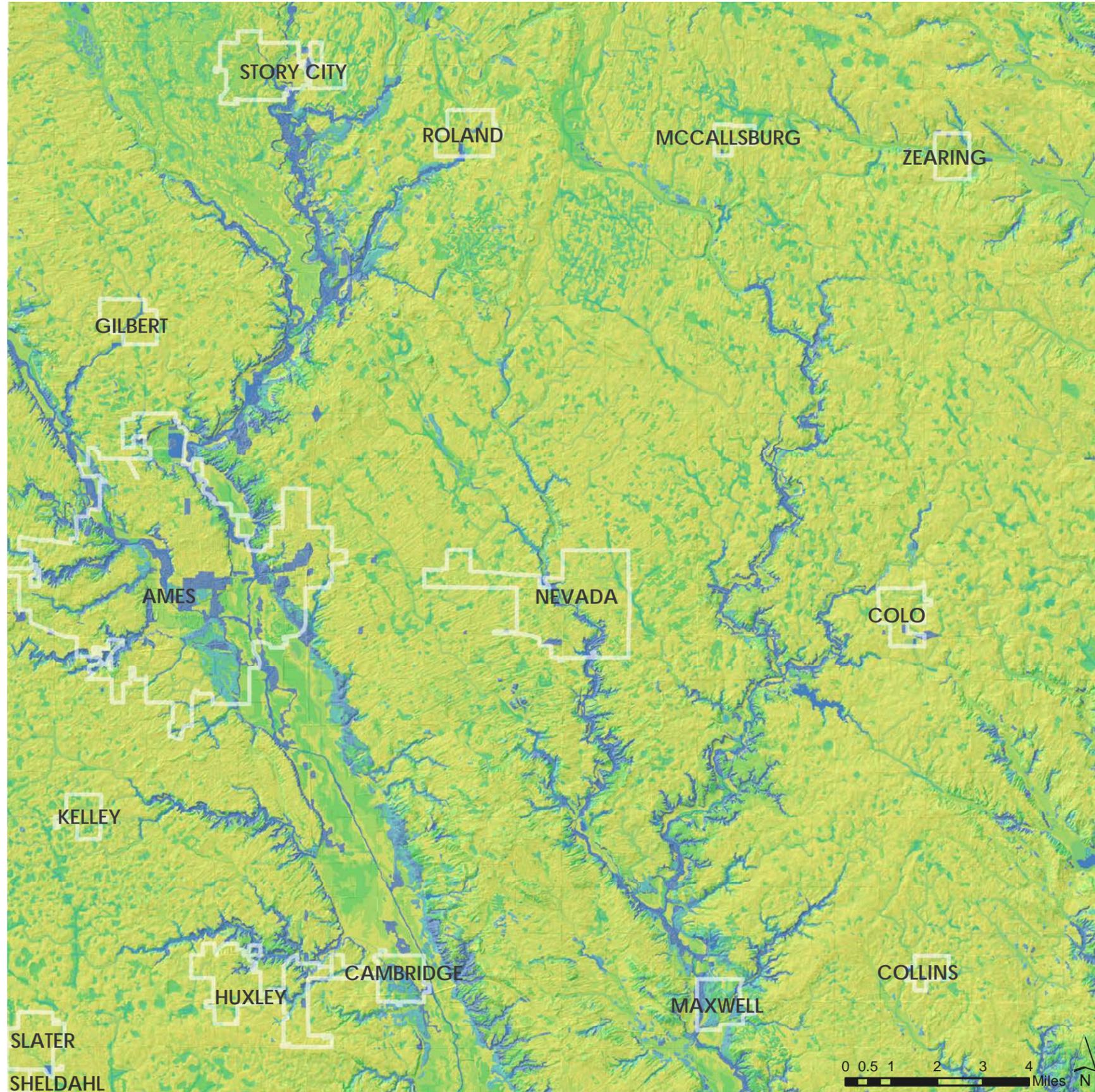
- City Boundaries
- Aquic
- Cumulic
- Entic
- Mollic
- Typic

This map works to simplify the soil information shown in the previous map to sort the soil types into smaller categories. This map illustrates the soil taxonomic classifications: Order > Suborder > Greatgroup > **Subgroup**. Within the Subgroup, the following exist and are portrayed on the map: Aquic, Cumulic, Entic, Mollic, and Typic.

Much of the county has typic soil, a fine-loamy soil that provides a good basis for many plants, as well as aquic soil, which retains a level of moisture that is sufficient in most years to meet plant requirements. Cumulic soils are very thick and often found within the floodplain. Entic soils are excessively drained soils, generally formed in sandy outwashes. Mollic soils are common in grasslands and have high organic matter, and nutrient-enriched surface soil.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

-  City Boundaries
-  Low Corn Yield Potential
-  Moderate Corn Yield Potential
-  High Corn Yield Potential

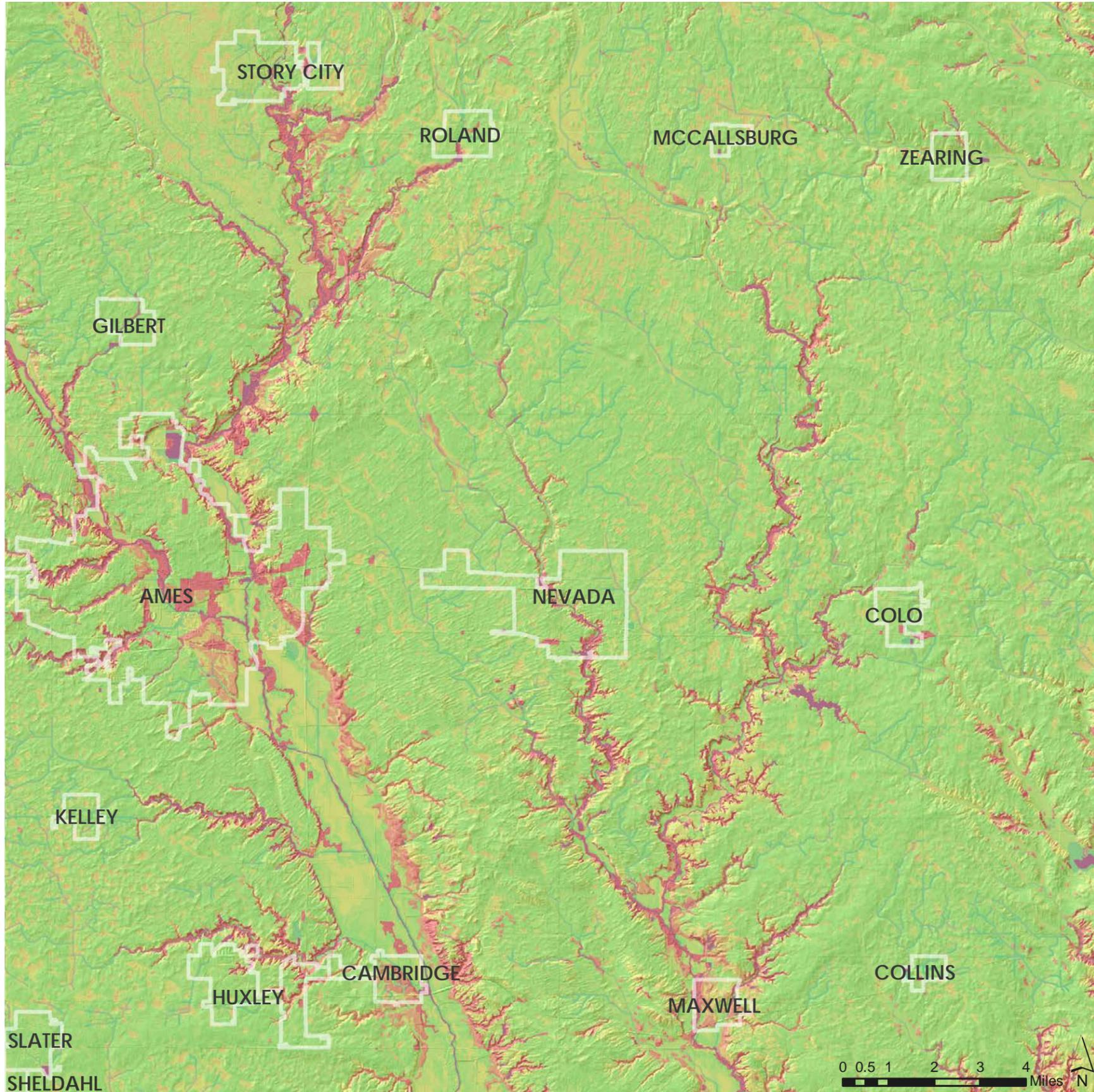
This map utilizes the soil information to determine which areas of the county have a low, moderate, or high corn yield potential.

Areas with the lowest corn yield potential are shown in blue, moderate corn yield potential areas are shown in green, and high corn yield potential areas are shown in yellow.



GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





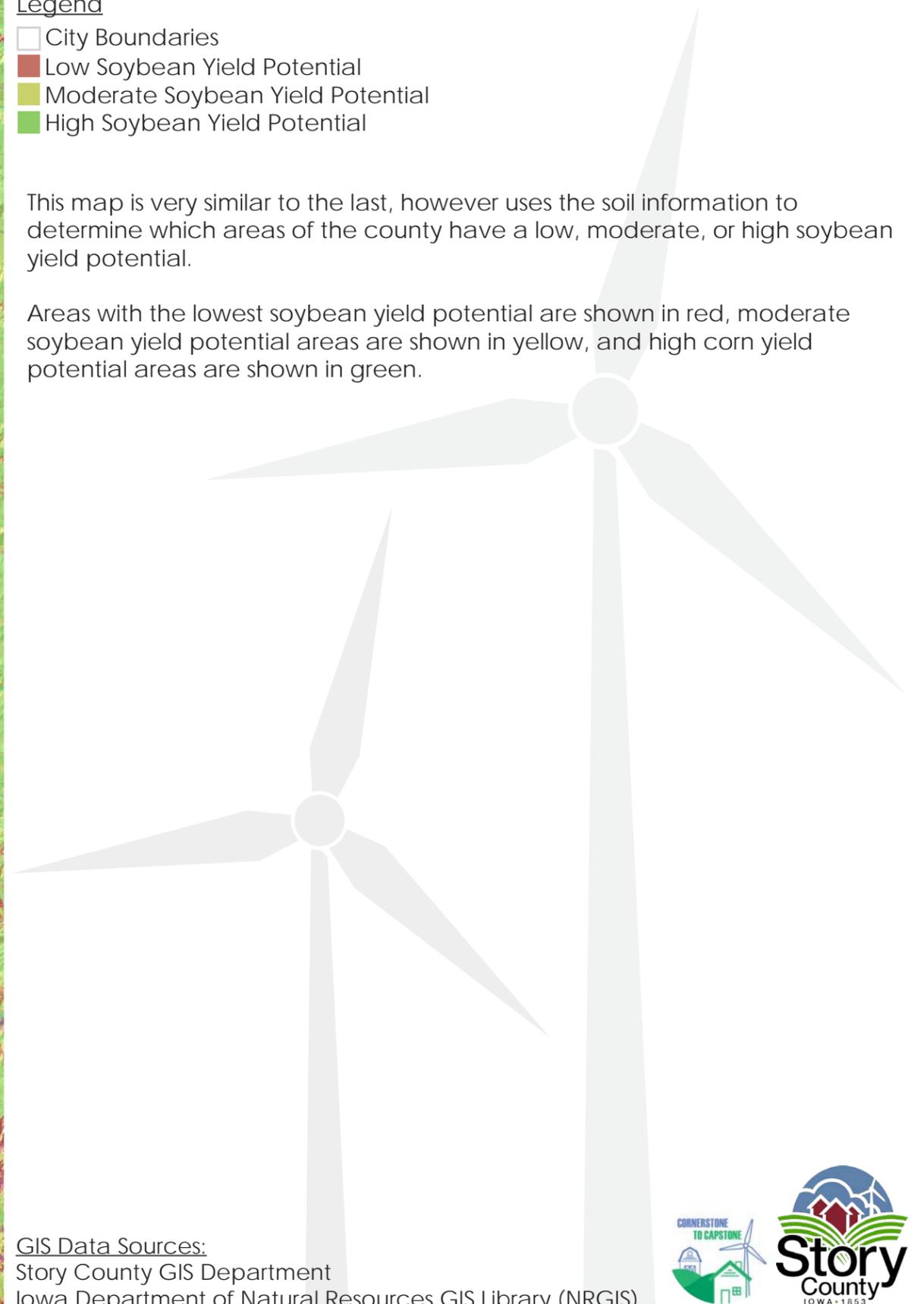
Legend

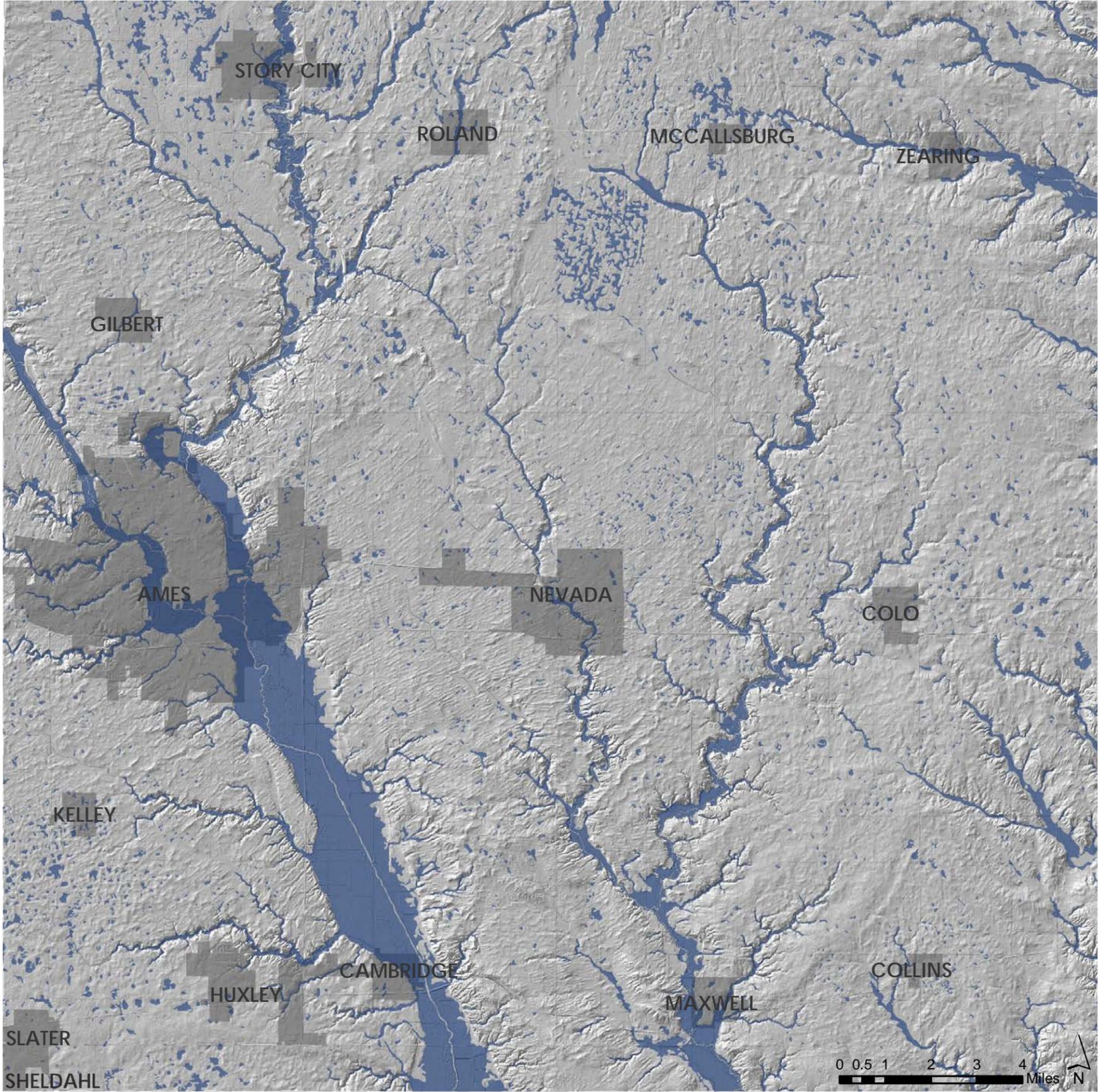
-  City Boundaries
-  Low Soybean Yield Potential
-  Moderate Soybean Yield Potential
-  High Soybean Yield Potential

This map is very similar to the last, however uses the soil information to determine which areas of the county have a low, moderate, or high soybean yield potential.

Areas with the lowest soybean yield potential are shown in red, moderate soybean yield potential areas are shown in yellow, and high corn yield potential areas are shown in green.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)



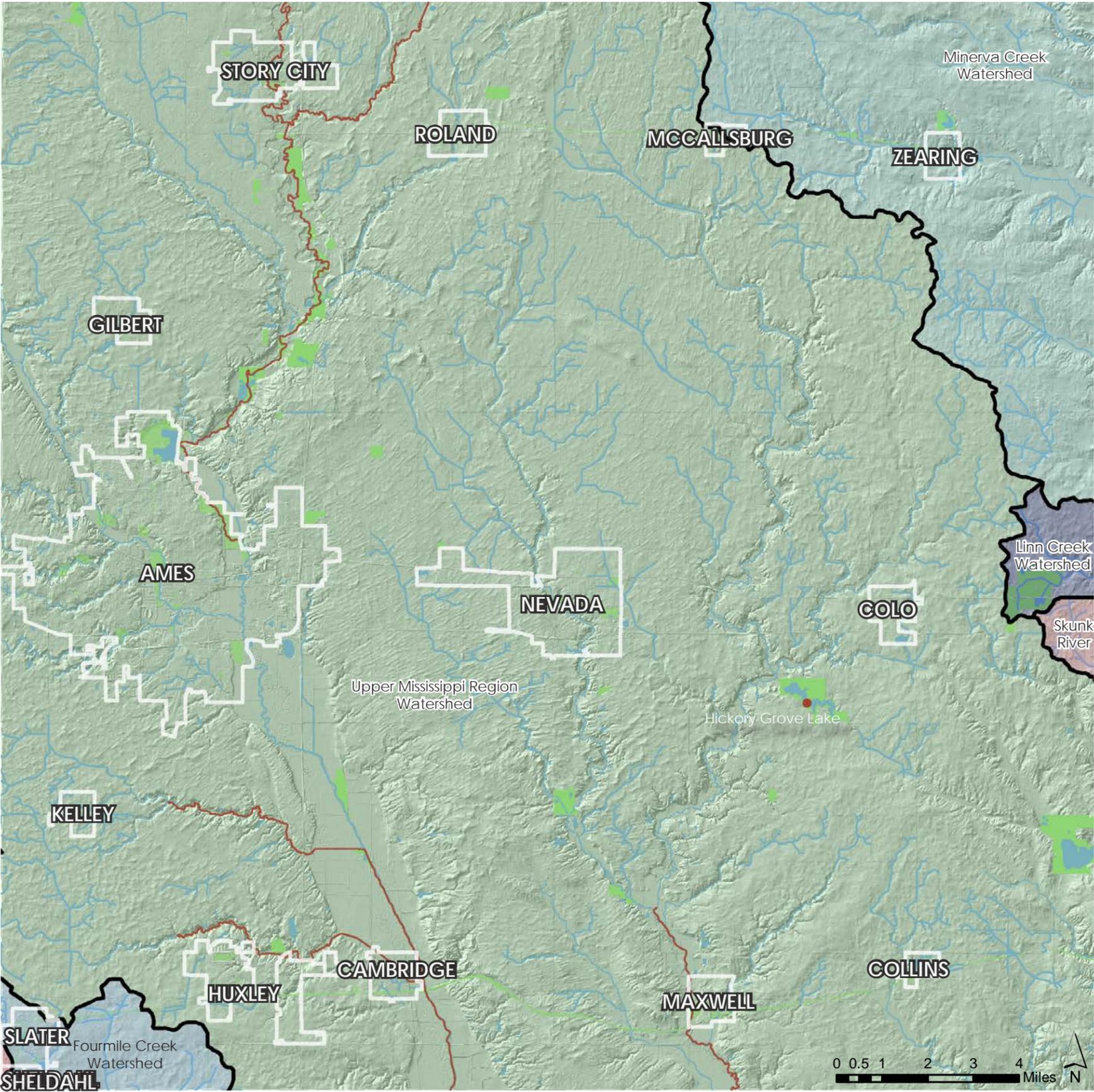


Legend
 ■ City Boundaries
 ■ Areas with Hydric Soils

This map further analyzes the soil data to illustrate where hydric soils exist within the county. Hydric soils do not drain well, and therefore are not well suited for many forms of development. This is important to consider as cities and populations continue to grow.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

- / Rivers and Streams
- Parks and Green Space
- City Boundaries
- HUC 8 Watershed Boundaries
- / Impaired Rivers and Streams
- Impaired Lakes

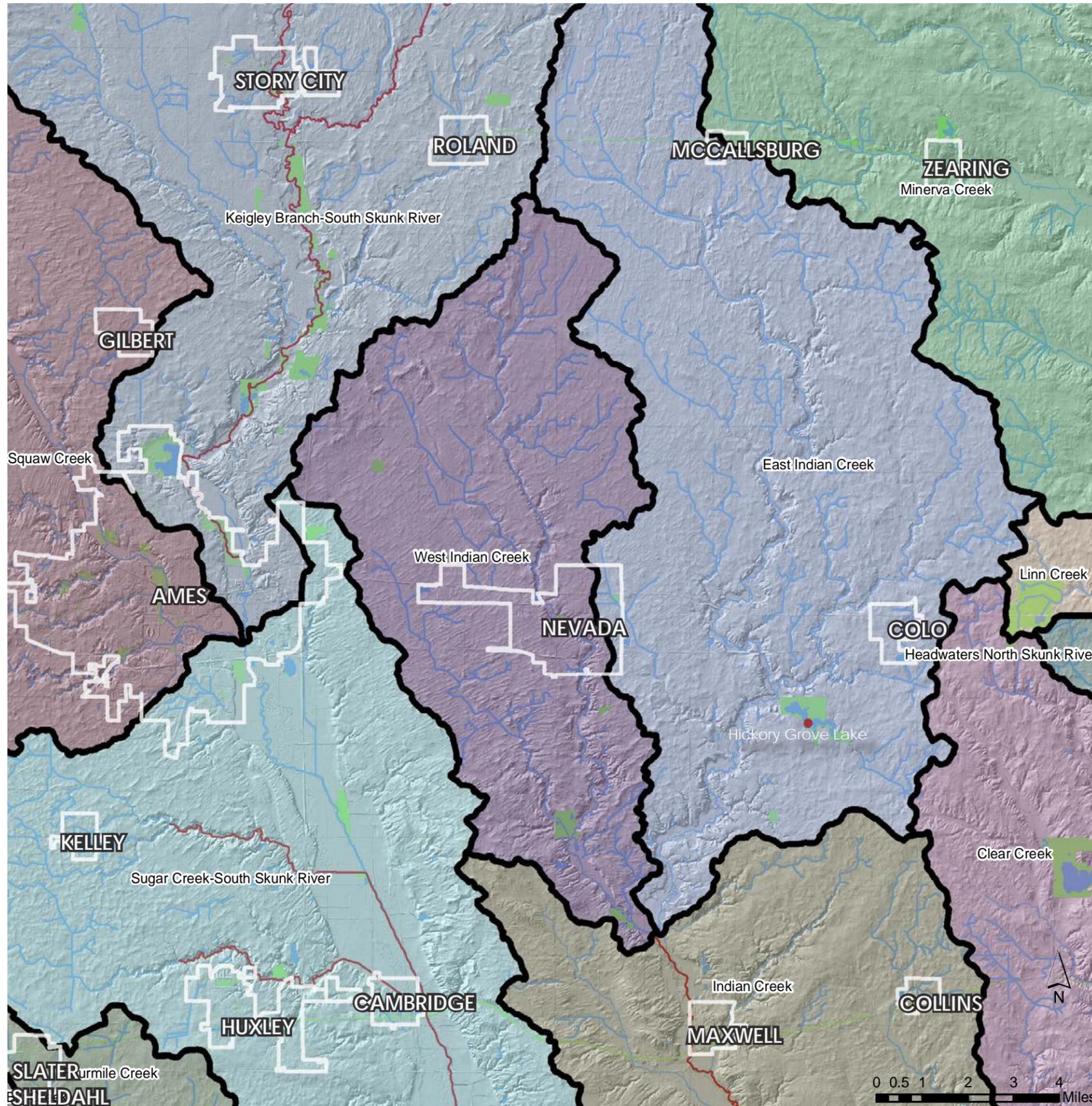
This is the first of three watershed maps. To provide a bit of background information, "a watershed is the area of land where all of the water that falls in it and drains off of it goes into the same place." (USGS).

Watersheds come in many different shapes and sizes, and in the large scheme of things, Iowa is part of the Mississippi River watershed. Each watershed is given a Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) based upon its size. This first map illustrates the HUC 8 watershed boundaries of Story County.

Nested within the HUC 8 watersheds are the HUC 10 and HUC 12 watersheds. As watersheds become smaller and more defined, it then becomes easier to recognize how and where our water bodies are negatively impacted.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

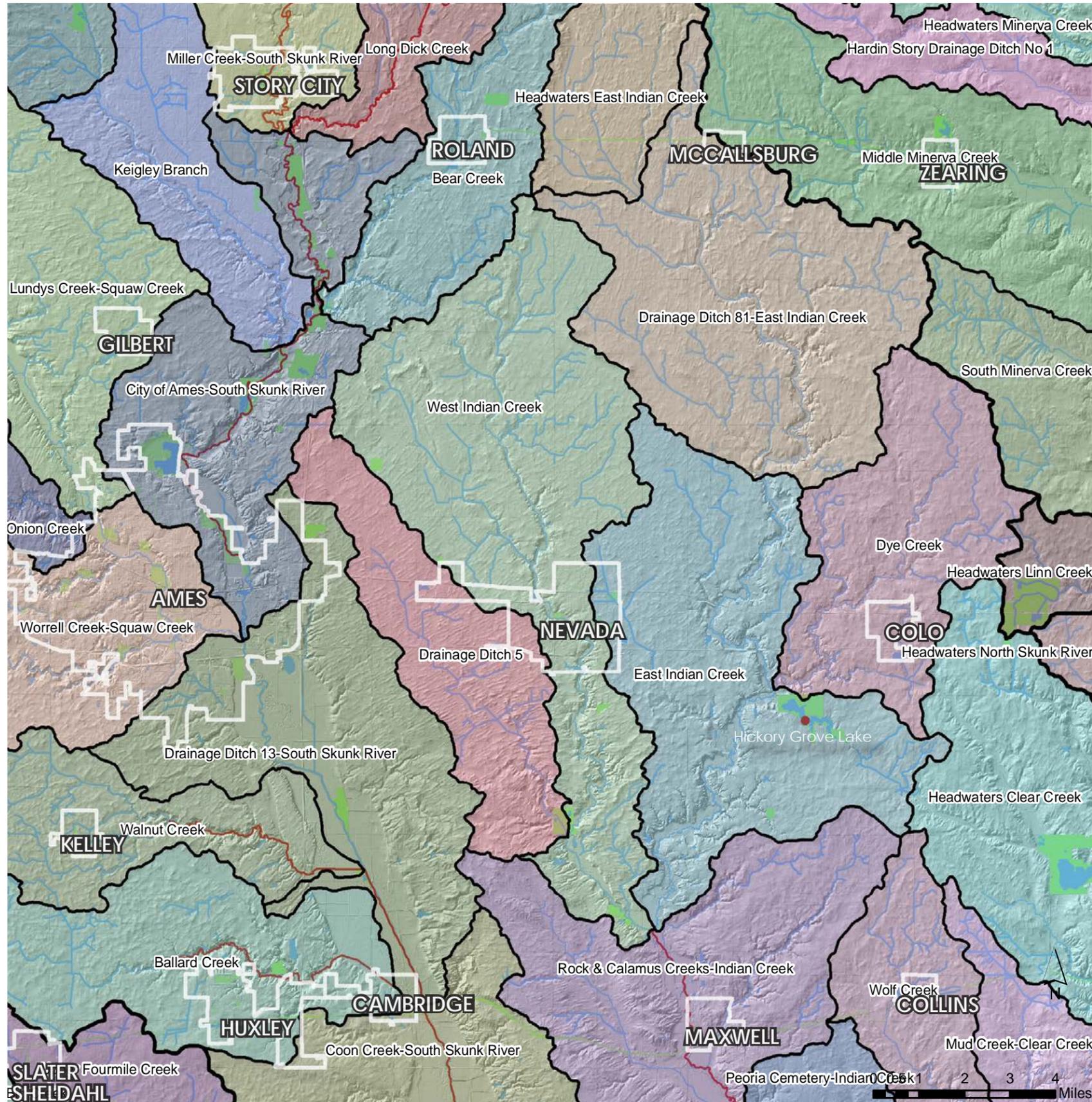
- / Rivers and Streams
- Parks and Green Space
- City Boundaries
- HUC 10 Watershed Boundaries
- / Impaired Rivers and Streams
- Impaired Lakes

This map illustrates the HUC 10 watershed boundaries, which are sub-watersheds that exist within those shown in the previous map. At this scale, the relationship between the impaired waters (shown in red) and watershed boundaries begins to become more evident.

Iowa's water quality has been progressively declining, and a major factor in this is non-point source pollution. With a better understanding of watersheds, we can better understand where and how our water is being negatively impacted.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

-  Rivers and Streams
-  Parks and Green Space
-  City Boundaries
-  HUC 12 Watershed Boundaries
-  Impaired Rivers and Streams
-  Impaired Lakes

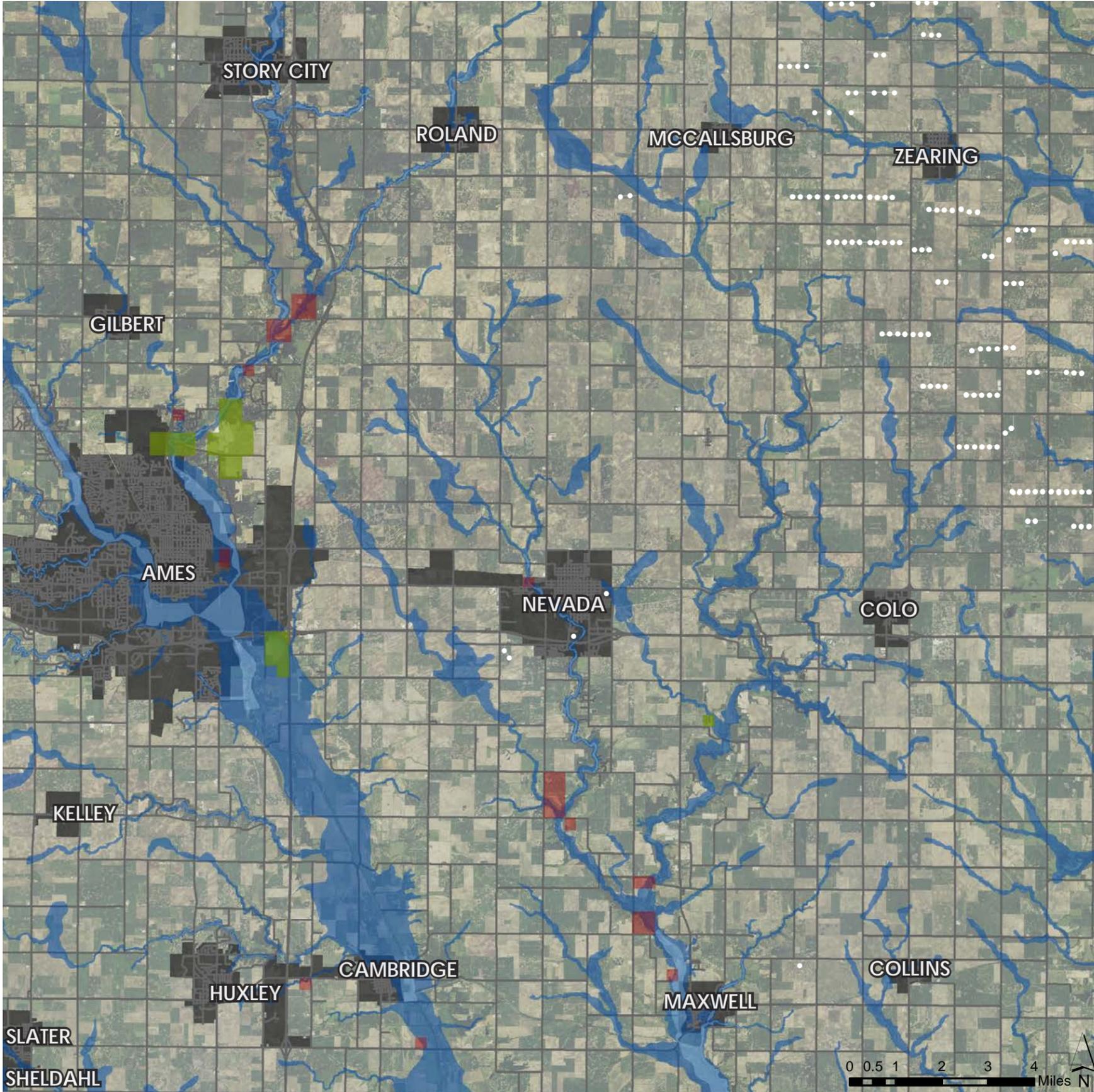
This final watershed map illustrates the HUC 12 watershed boundaries, which are sub-watersheds of those shown in the previous map. At this scale it is important to understand the impact (both positive and negative) that we can have on the watershed in which we live.

A major contributor to the degrading quality of water in Iowa is non-point source pollution. To provide an example, during every rain event, water washes across our roads, sidewalks, agricultural fields and more, picking up chemicals, pesticides, and other contaminants before reaching our streams, rivers, and lakes. Excessive amounts of nitrogen, phosphorous, and other contaminants can be incredibly harmful, threatening our drinking water as well as our water for recreational purposes.

To lessen the impact and improve the water quality, best stormwater management practices should be adopted, and changes should be made at the watershed level to lessen the amount of harmful chemicals that can be picked up by the stormwater and deposited into our water.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)



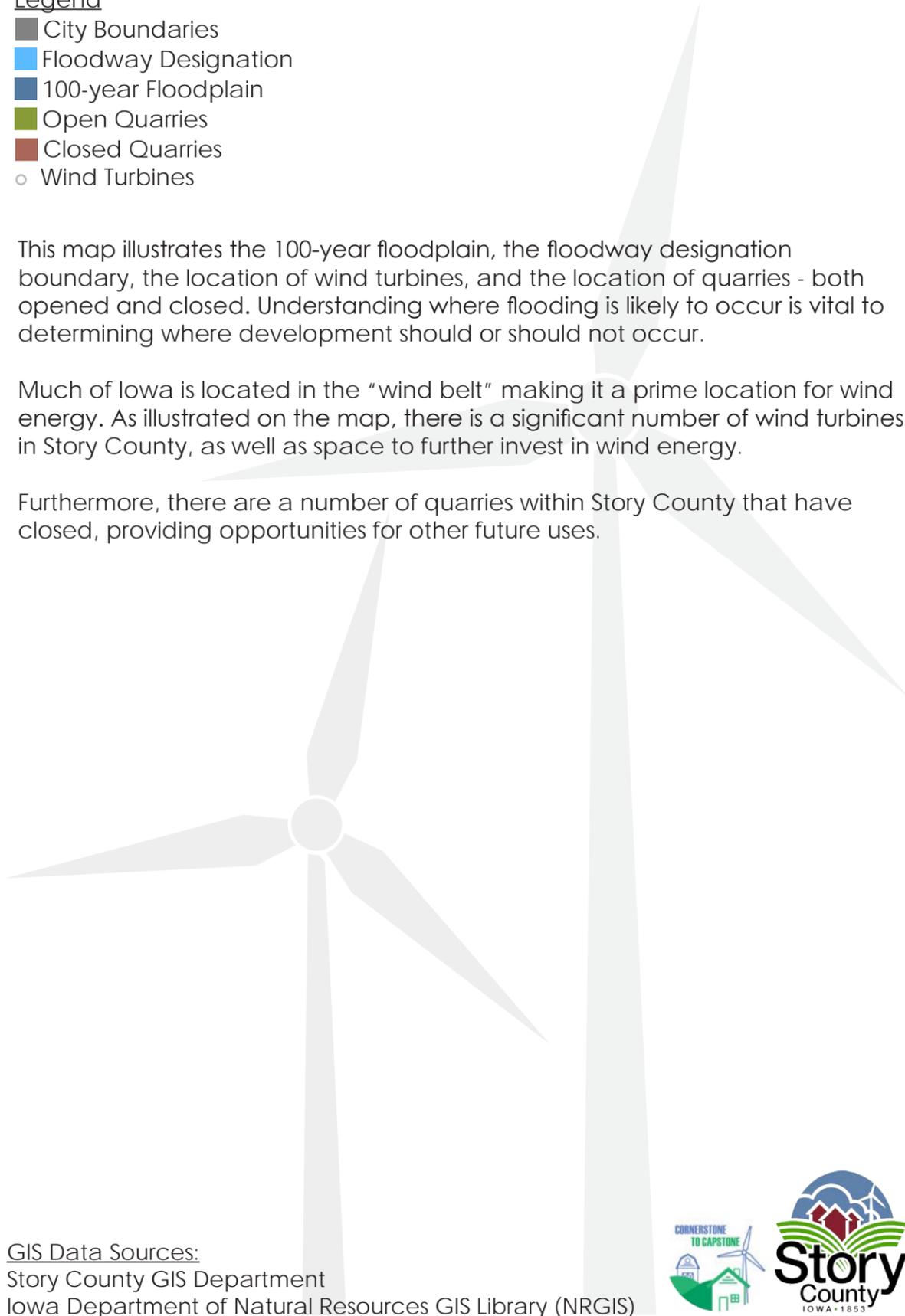


- Legend**
- City Boundaries
 - Floodway Designation
 - 100-year Floodplain
 - Open Quarries
 - Closed Quarries
 - Wind Turbines

This map illustrates the 100-year floodplain, the floodway designation boundary, the location of wind turbines, and the location of quarries - both opened and closed. Understanding where flooding is likely to occur is vital to determining where development should or should not occur.

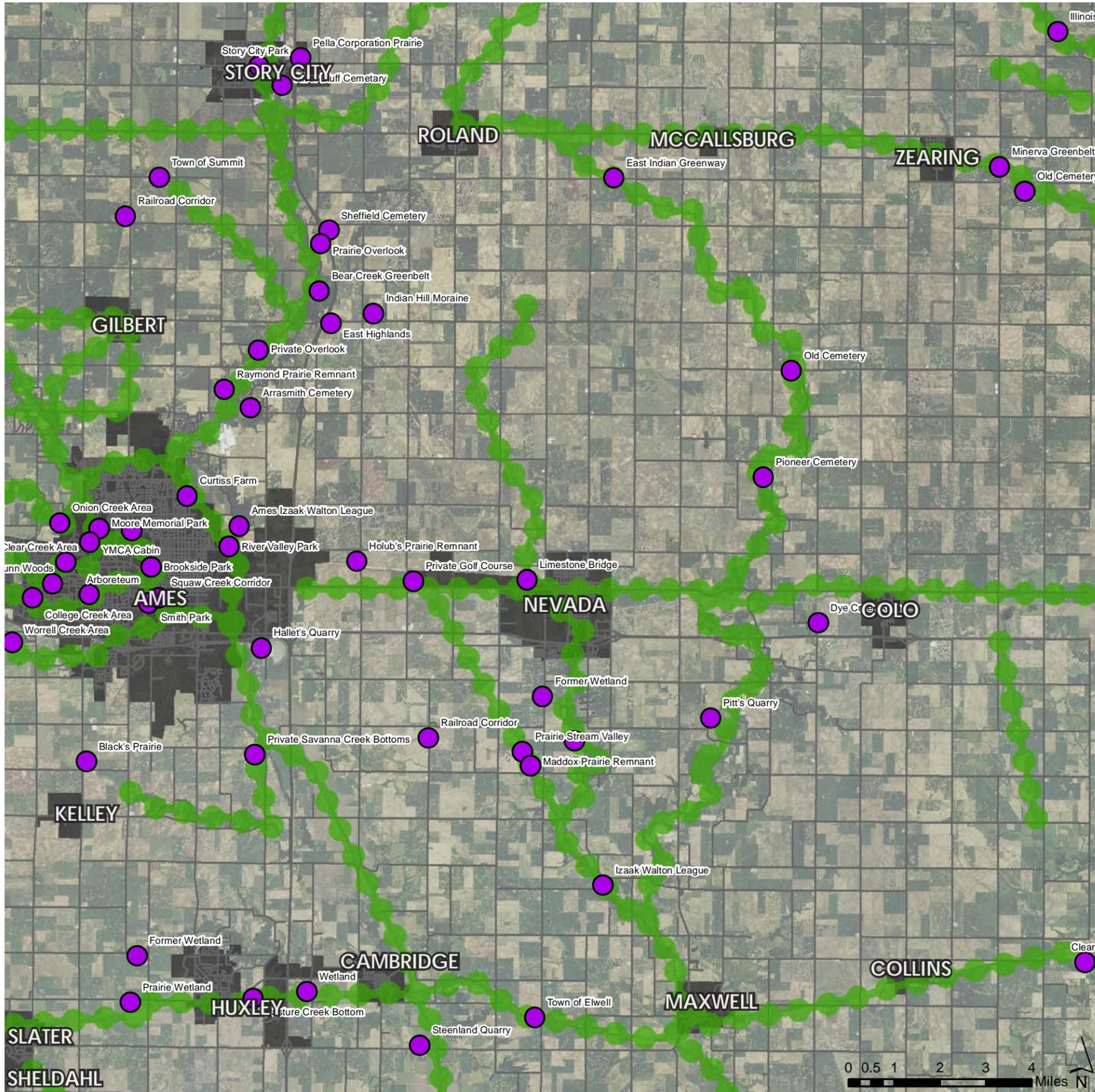
Much of Iowa is located in the "wind belt" making it a prime location for wind energy. As illustrated on the map, there is a significant number of wind turbines in Story County, as well as space to further invest in wind energy.

Furthermore, there are a number of quarries within Story County that have closed, providing opportunities for other future uses.



GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)



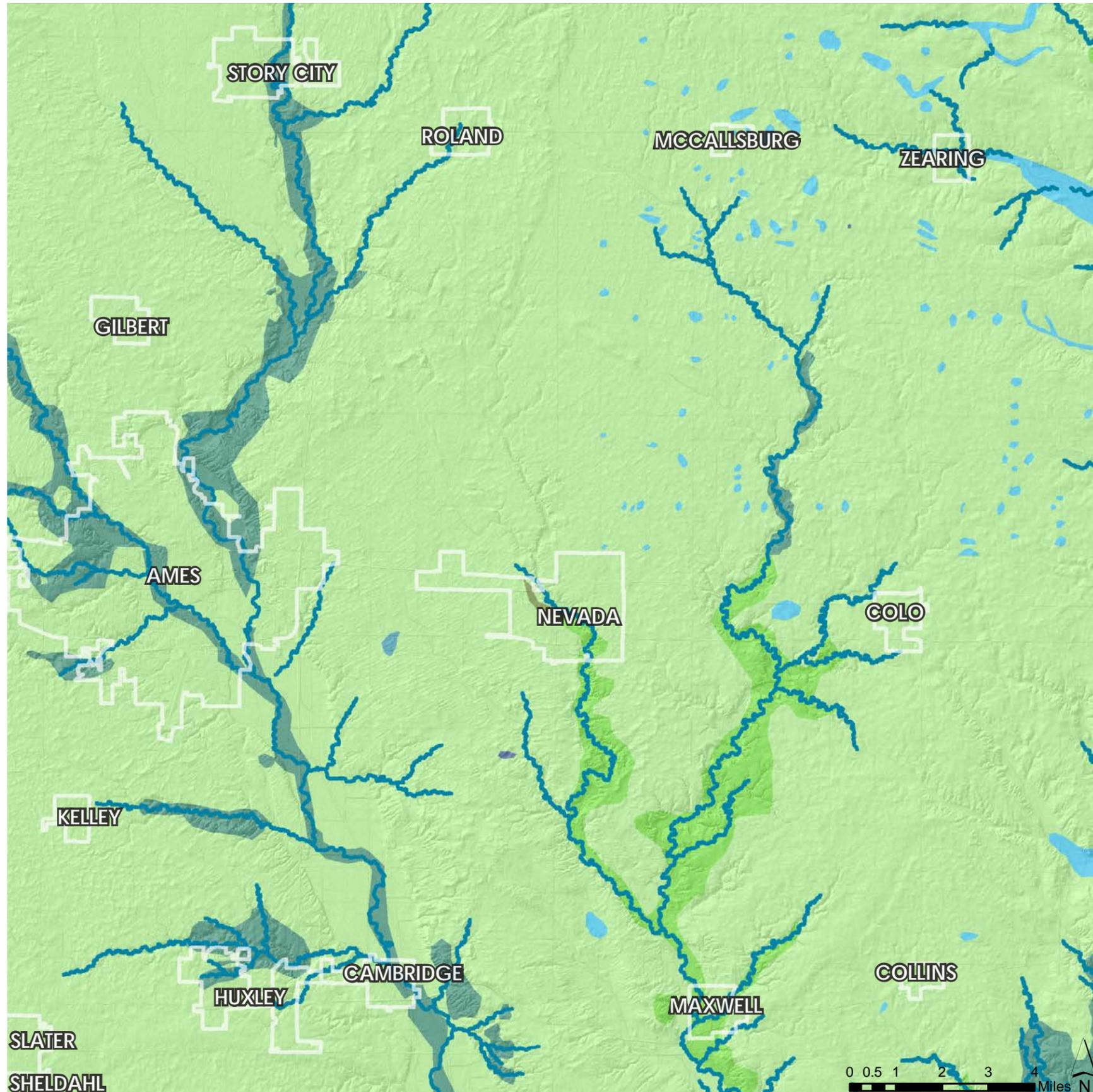


- Legend**
- City Boundaries
 - Central Iowa Greenway
 - Special Places

In March of 2000, the Central Iowa Greenways Committee developed a report to the citizens of central Iowa entitled "Creating a Central Iowa Greenways System". The map to the left illustrates the resulting greenway system as well as the location of notable places within Story County. These include DNR areas, parks, and public lands.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

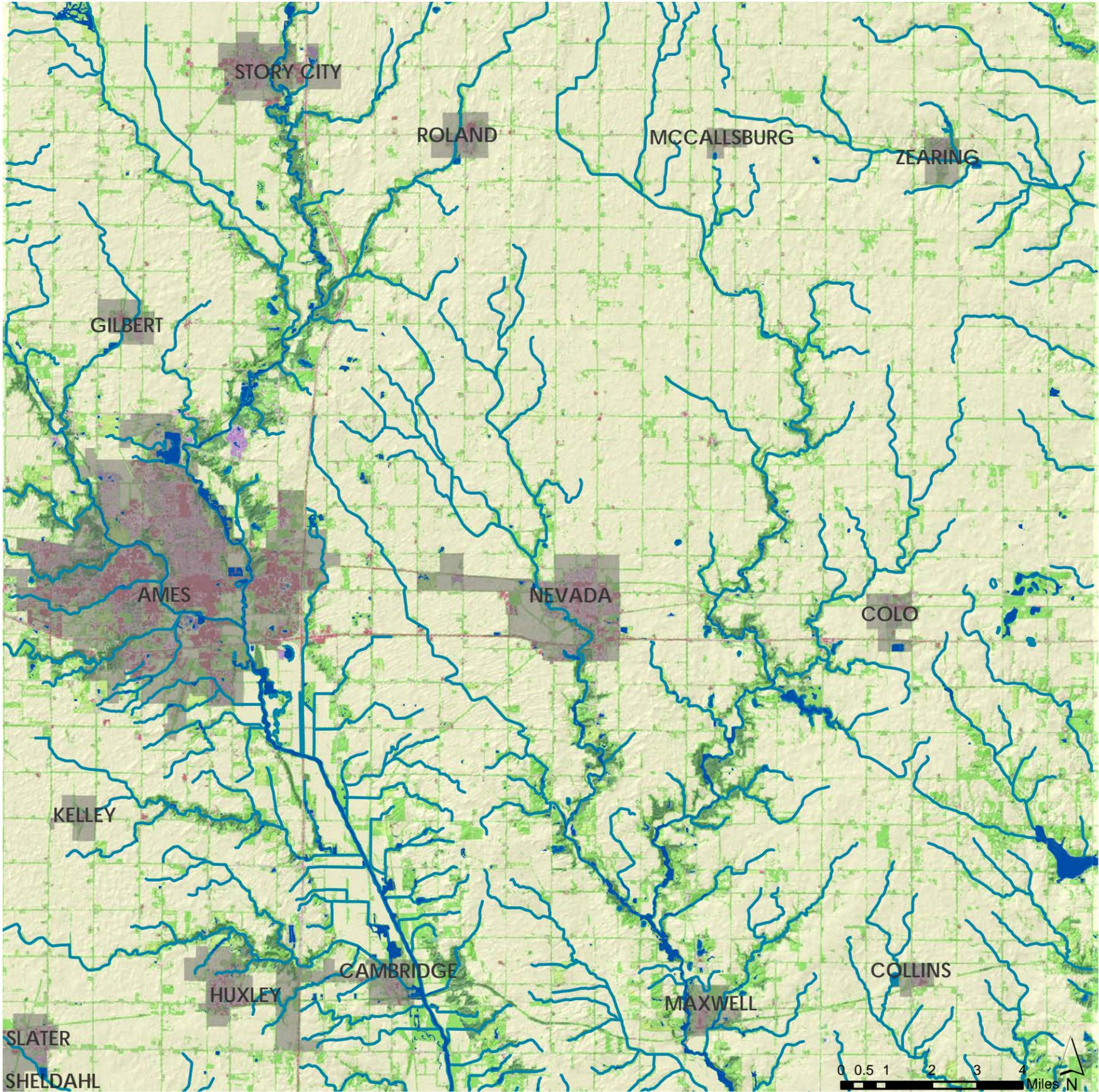
- Prairie (332,505 acres)
- Marsh (3,307 acres)
- Pond (35.6 acres)
- Savanna (114.3 acres)
- Swamp (84.3 acres)
- Forest (20,185.4 acres)
- Grove (10,635 acres)
- Historically Surveyed River Channel
- City Boundaries

This map shows the historic vegetation (1832) of Story County. It utilizes the GLO vegetation (what surveyors reported seeing in the 1800's and the soils GIS layer showing which types were derived from prairie, forest, and savanna (transition) vegetation.) At this time, Story County had as much as 332,505 acres of prairie (over 90% of the land). This map also indicates that Story County had approximately 3,307 acres of marsh/wetlands. With the invention of the steel plow in 1837, the majority of the prairie lands were plowed, and wetlands drained so that the land could be used for agricultural purposes.

GIS Data Sources:

Story County GIS Department
Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

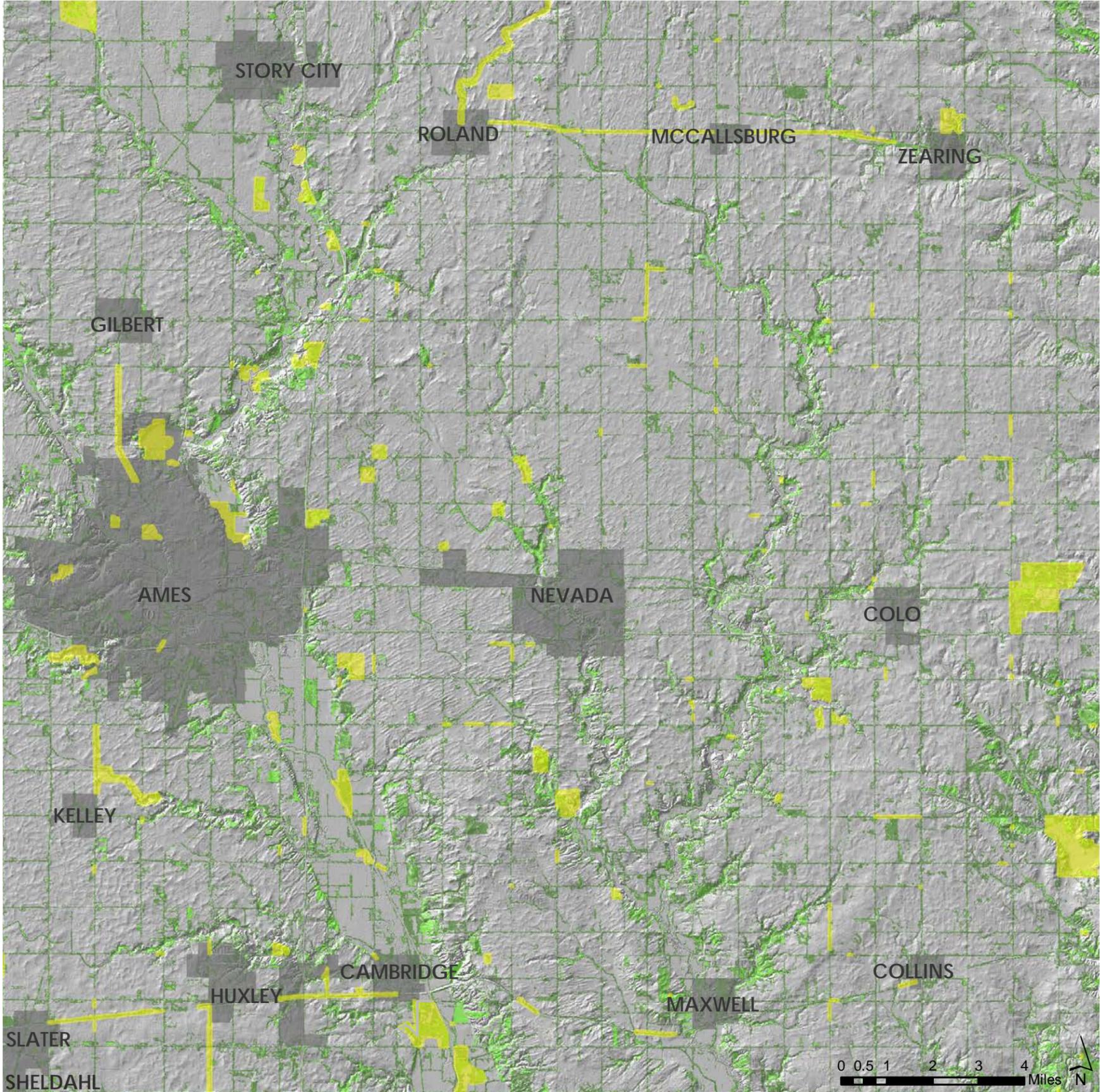
- Rivers and Streams
- Wetlands
- Deciduous Forest
- Grassland
- Row Crop
- Barren
- Residential Land
- Commercial Land
- City Boundaries

This map, comparatively from the last, shows the current land cover of Story County. The data is derived from the National Land Cover Database (NLCD) which provides spatial reference and descriptive data for characteristics of the land surface. NLCD products are created by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium, a partnership of Federal agencies led by the U.S. Geological Survey.

A drastic shift can be seen between the historic vegetation map and the current land cover map. Much of the County that was classified as "prairie" is now classified as "row crop". Additionally, many of the original marshes/wetlands have disappeared, and the amount of forested areas is much slimmer. Lastly, within the city boundaries vast amounts of commercial and residential land exist. Although growth and development can be a good thing, it can also be harmful to the environment, so must be done in a smart and environmentally responsible manner.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)



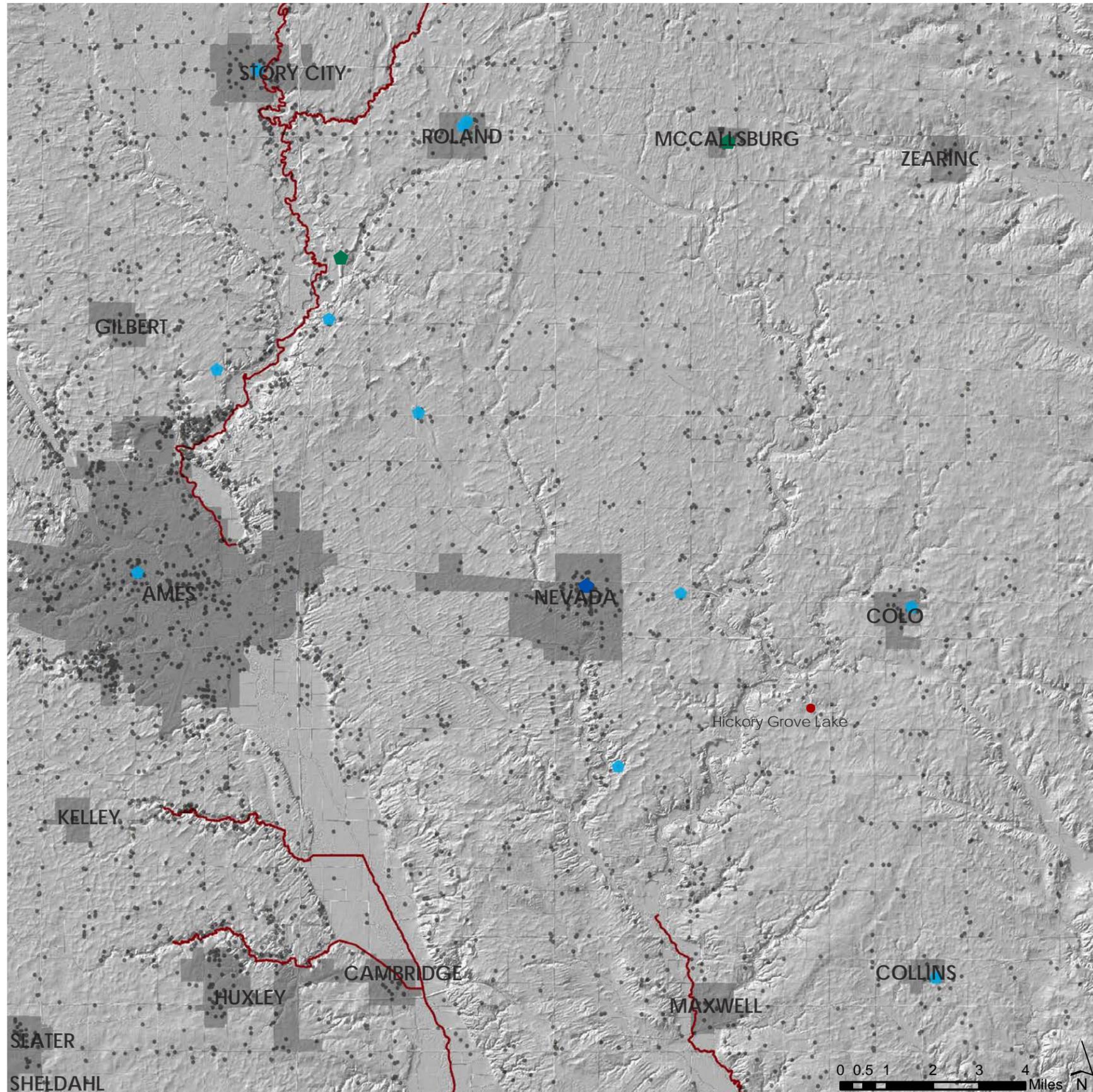


- Legend**
- City Boundaries
 - Prairie
 - Grazed Grassland
 - Planted Grassland
 - Ungrazed Grassland

Although land specifically defined as “prairie” was not shown in the National Land Cover Database in the previous map, there are areas of prairie within Story County which are shown in this map. Some of these areas are remnant prairie, but many are prairie restoration sites. Prairies shown are in private and public ownership.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





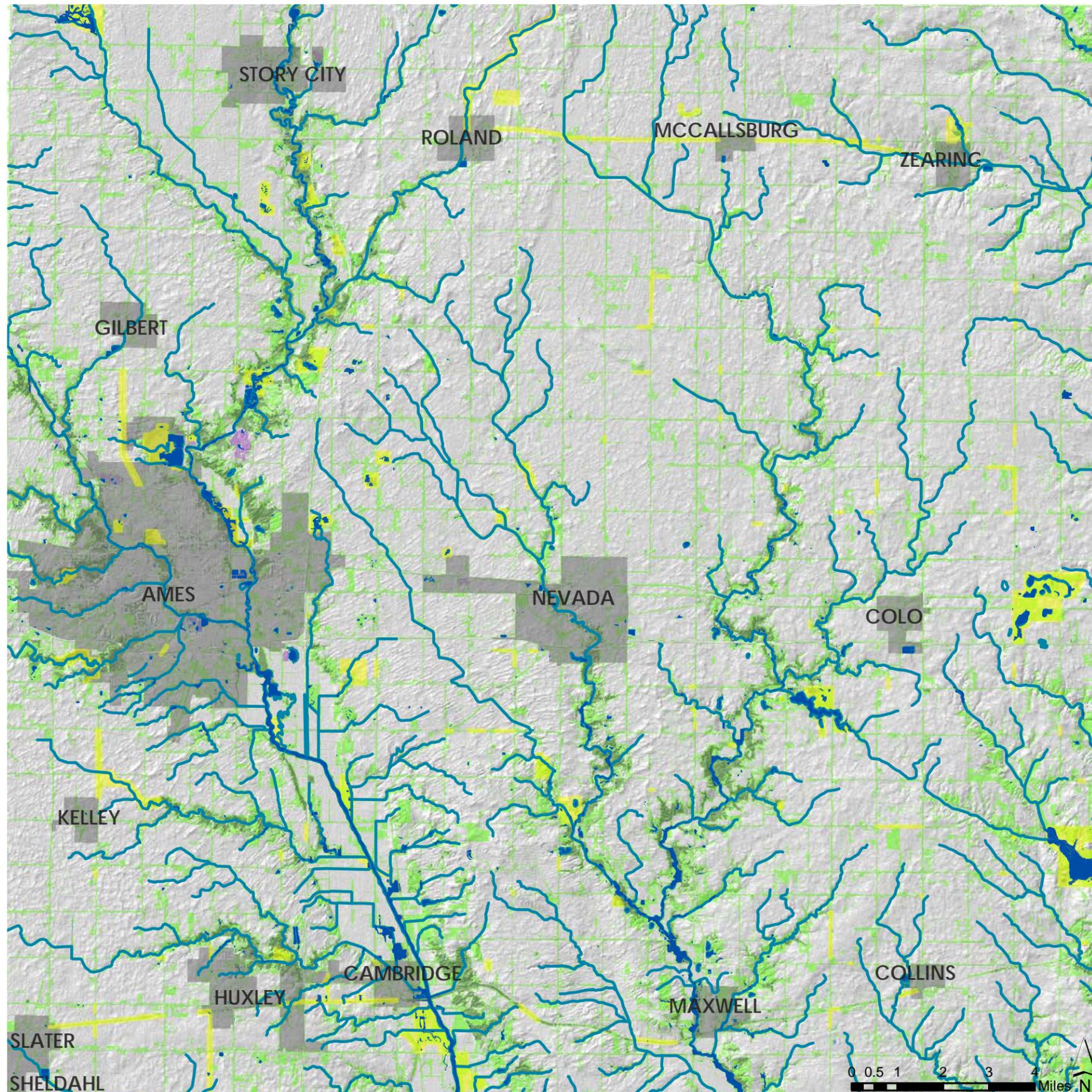
Legend

- City Boundaries
- All Wells
- Mississippian Water Quality Testing Wells
- Jordan Water Quality Testing Wells
- Silurian-Devonian Water Quality Testing Wells
- Impaired Rivers and Streams
- Impaired Lakes

The map to the left illustrates the locations of all of the wells within Story County that are known to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Additionally, this map identifies wells used for water quality testing for the Mississippian, Jordan, and Silurian-Devonian aquifers. The location of impaired water bodies are shown for reference as well.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





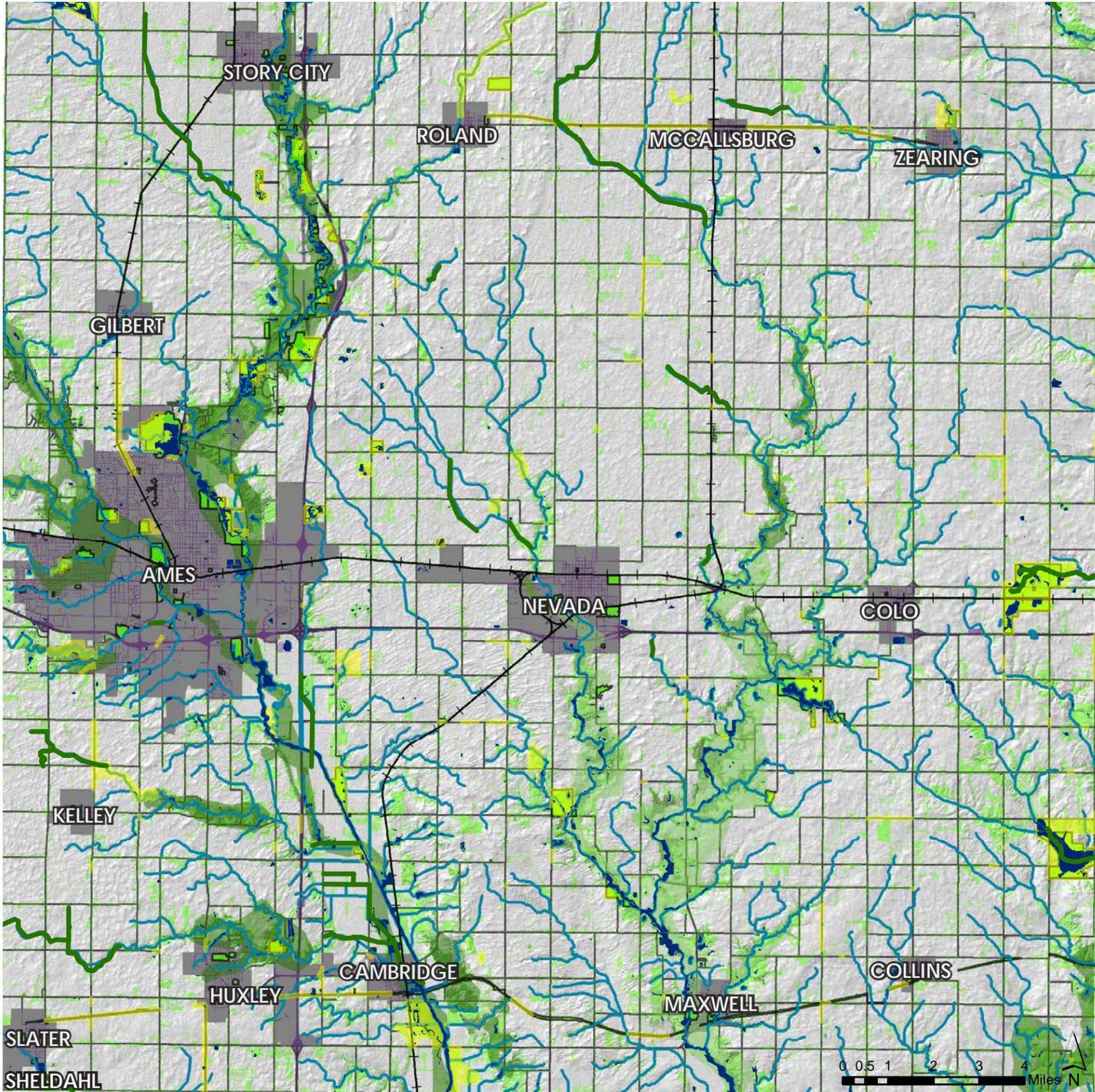
Legend

-  Rivers and Streams
-  City Boundaries
-  Barren
-  Prairie
-  Wetlands
-  Deciduous Forest
-  Grassland

This map analyzes the previously shown land cover map to highlight key habitat areas. While commercial, residential, and row crop land has been removed from the map, prairie has been added. These are the areas where conservation and preservation should be focused.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)



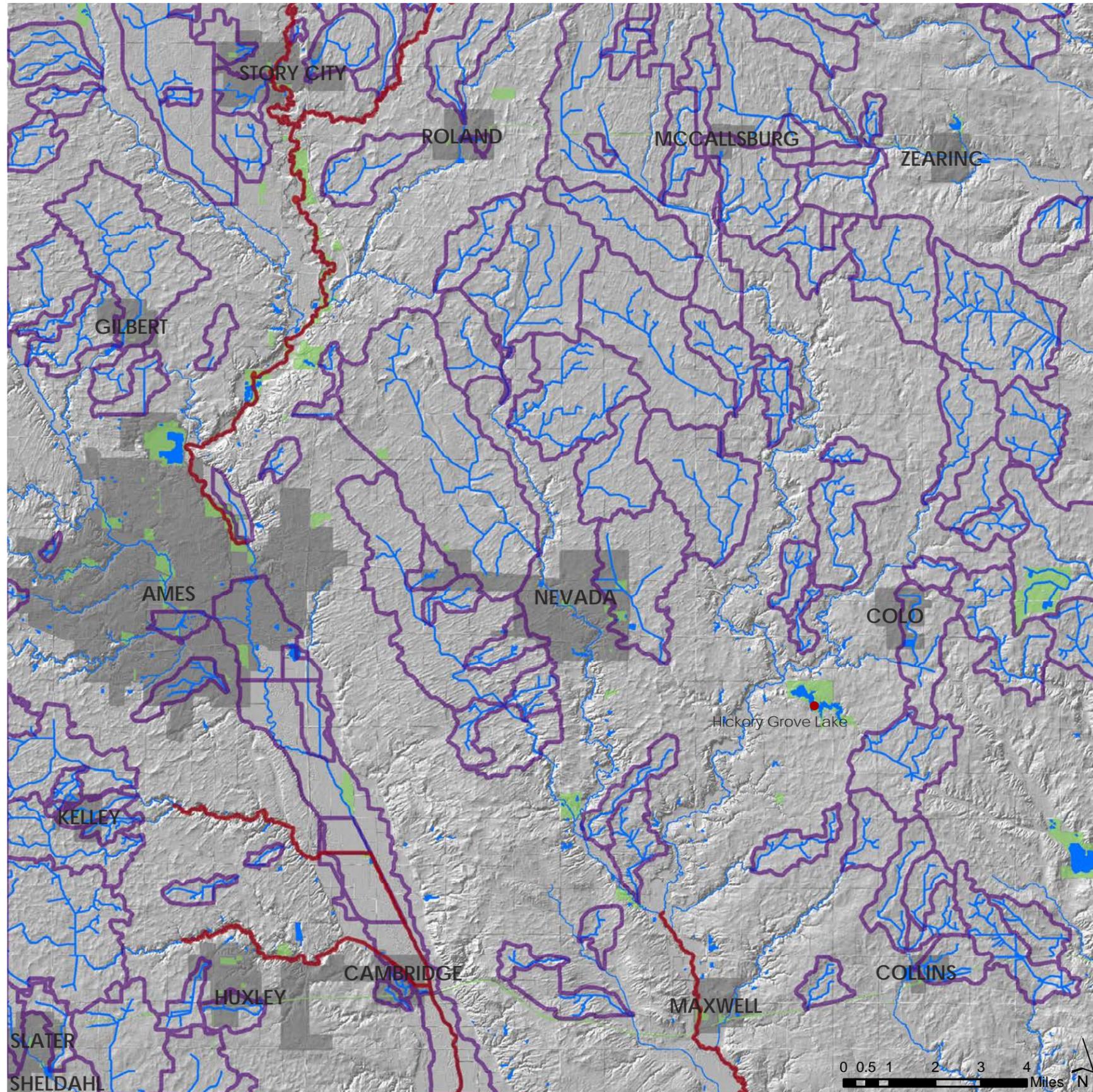


- Legend**
- City Boundaries
 - Roads
 - Public Right-of-Way
 - Rivers and Streams
 - × Railroads
 - Open Ditches
 - Forest
 - Grove
 - Grassland
 - Prairie
 - Wetlands
 - Public Parks and Green Space

This map attempts to identify current and potential wildlife corridors as well as the location of other existing or potential wildlife habitat. The map includes parks and green space, areas historically defined as forest, grove, grassland and other areas such as open ditches along roadways in the public right-of-way.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





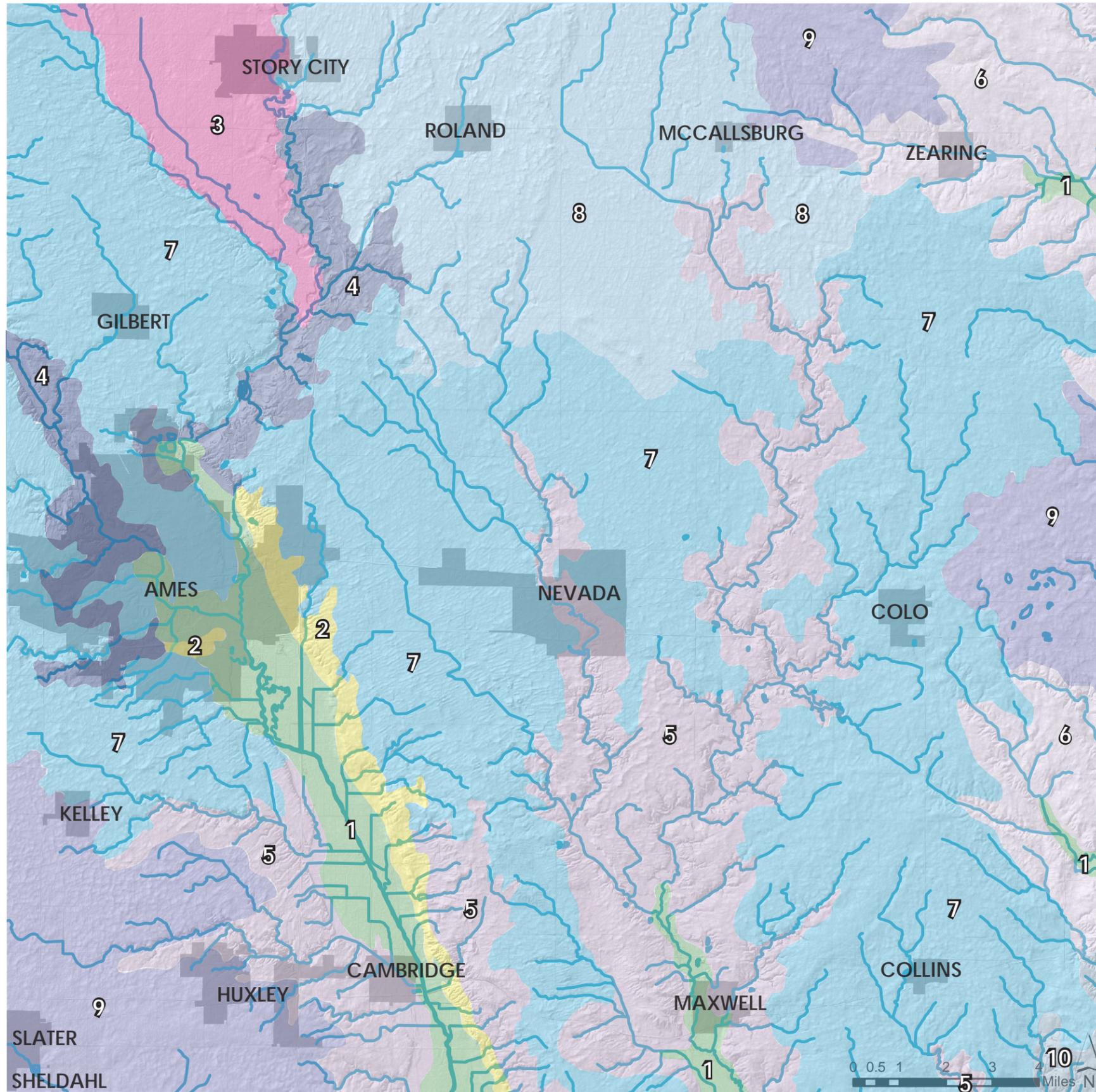
Legend

-  Rivers and Streams
-  Parks and Green Space
-  City Boundaries
-  Drainage District Boundaries
-  Impaired Rivers and Streams
-  Impaired Lakes

The map on this page indicates in purple the boundaries of the various drainage districts within Story County. These are primarily used for agricultural purposes to drain excess water from fields after major rain events. This process however brings water into streams and rivers much quicker than would happen naturally, which can cause erosion and increased sediment in the water, reducing its clarity.

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)





Legend

- Landscape Type 1: Nearly level floodplains and low terraces along Skunk River and the larger streams.
- Landscape Type 2: Nearly level terraces, areas of wind-blown sand, and slope-wash deposits.
- Landscape Type 3: Nearly level upland plain. Large rectangular fields of row crops occupy nearly all of the land area.
- Landscape Type 4: Steeply sloping valley walls, narrow terraces, and bottomlands adjacent to Squaw Creek and Skunk River.
- Landscape Type 5: Gently sloping uplands adjacent to the principal streams. These areas are deeply dissected by a network of tributary streams which have steep gradients.
- Landscape Type 6: Gently rolling upland areas with a general slope in the direction of the principal adjacent stream.
- Landscape Type 7: Nearly level to undulating uplands. Large fields of row crops create the dominant pattern on the land.
- Landscape Type 8: Rolling ridges and swales oriented in north to south lines. Large fields of row crops are the dominant pattern.
- Landscape Type 9: Sharply sloping ridges alternating with broad low swales. A few widely spaced streams and many small enclosed basins which are (or once were) marshy occur in these areas.
- Landscape Type 10: Loess capped ridges within steep, rolling topography. Adjacent counties to the south and east have topographic features similar to those of this area.
- City Boundaries
- Rivers and Streams

GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)



INTRODUCTION:

Patterns on the surface of the land are created by the interaction of natural processes and by man's use and management of the land. The landscape of Story County displays many visual patterns of geologic formations, soils, streams, valleys, woodlands, fields, farmsteads, roads, and towns.

Ten landscape types in Story County were identified by grouping soil mapping units according to similarities of slope, drainage, geomorphic form, texture, and pre-settlement vegetation. Each landscape type is comprised of the areas with similar visual patterns. The outline map of the ten landscape types (page 24) is a generalization from the tones and patterns of the soil characteristics displayed on the computer output map (page 24). Landscape Types 1 and 2 are floodplains, terraces, and foot-slope areas. Landscape Type 3 is a low, flat upland area. Landscape Types 4, 5, and 6 are valley and valley wall landscapes of soils formed in glacial till. Types 7, 8, and 9, which differ from each other primarily in slope and drainage character, are upland landscapes of soils formed in glacial till. Landscape Type 10, a rolling stream-dissected area, is unique because it contains the only loess-derived soils in Story County.

Each of the following photographs of the landscape types delineated on the outline map is accompanied by a brief description of the distinguishing characteristics of the landscape type it illustrates.



LANDSCAPE TYPE 1
Nearly level floodplains and low terraces along Skunk River and the larger streams. Skunk River south of Ames and segments of other streams have been straightened. Small streams from the uplands are conveyed across the floodplain in ditches. Woody vegetation is usually restricted to the vicinity of stream banks, to roadsides, and to the few farmsteads located on the floodplain. The very level land is well suited for row crops in large fields. Necessary supplementary soil drainage is accomplished by tile lines and by drainage ditches. The areas included in this landscape type are occasionally flooded.



LANDSCAPE TYPE 2
Nearly level terraces, areas of wind-blown sand, and slope-wash deposits. Small alluvial fans may occur where small streams from the uplands enter the floodplain. Trees and shrubby vegetation occur on the steep slopes, along some watercourses, near farmsteads, and in plantations. Level areas adjacent to the bottomlands are used for row crops, though these areas may be droughty and may have low fertility due to their coarse texture. Sloping areas which may be subject to wind and water erosion are often used for hay and pasture.



LANDSCAPE TYPE 3
Nearly level upland plain. This area, which is at a slightly lower elevation than adjacent uplands, is bounded on the eastern edge by Skunk River and on the western edge by Kegley Creek. The land is drained by one large drainage ditch and by several smaller ditch and tile systems. Small potholes throughout the area often contain marsh plants. There are few trees, except for those near farmsteads. Large rectangular fields of row crops occupy nearly all of the land area.



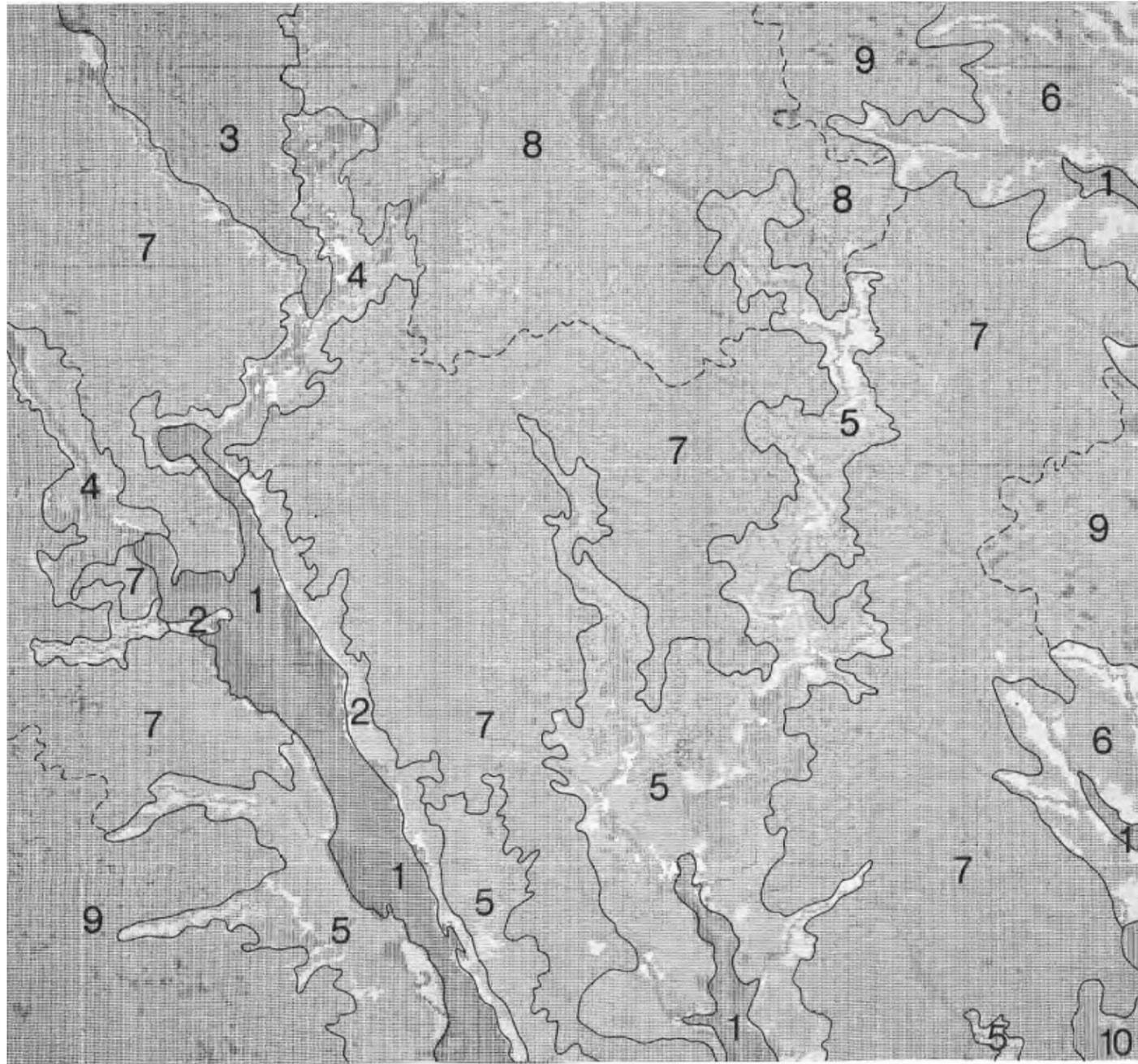
LANDSCAPE TYPE 4
Steeply sloping valley walls, narrow terraces, and bottomlands adjacent to Squaw Creek and Skunk River. Because of the shallow depth to bedrock and their moderately steep gradient, streams are fairly straight in these areas. Many areas are heavily wooded, with upland tree species on the slopes and in the steep-walled ravines, and riparian woodland along the streams. This landscape type probably has the lowest percentage of row crops of any landscape type in the county because of steep erosive slopes, draughty soils, or flooding from the streams. Fields are small and irregularly shaped. Much of the land is in hay and pasture.



LANDSCAPE TYPE 5
Gently sloping uplands adjacent to the principal streams. These areas are deeply dissected by a network of tributary streams which have steep gradients. Most of the stream banks and valley walls are thickly wooded. Occasional farmstead windbreaks occur within the large fields of row crops on the level uplands. Crop rotation, terracing, contouring, and the use of pasture are common erosion control practices on the rolling areas, where many fields are small and irregularly shaped. Compared with roads in the other landscape types, the roads in this landscape type have the least conformity to the grid pattern of section lines.



LANDSCAPE TYPE 6
Gently rolling upland areas with a general slope in the direction of the principal adjacent stream. These areas are dissected by a well developed network of smaller streams and drainage ways. Most of these streams flow intermittently. There are few trees, except for those near farmsteads. Row crops are grown in large rectangular fields. Crop rotation, contouring, or terracing may be used on more steeply sloping areas where erosion is a hazard.



These ten landscape types derive from the 1975 Natural Resource Analysis of Story County, Iowa, which was prepared for the Story County Board of Supervisors in cooperation with the Iowa Agriculture and Home Experiment Station. An updated map on page 24, as well as updated imagery have been provided here.



LANDSCAPE TYPE 7
 Nearly level to undulating uplands. Low ridges form southwest to northeast lines across these areas. Small streams and intermittent drainage ways are widely spaced. Most trees are in the immediate vicinity of farmsteads. Large fields of row crops create the dominant pattern on the land. Extensive tilling of low areas allows the planting of crops across drainage ways. In very wet years some crop damage may occur due to flooding of the many pothole areas.



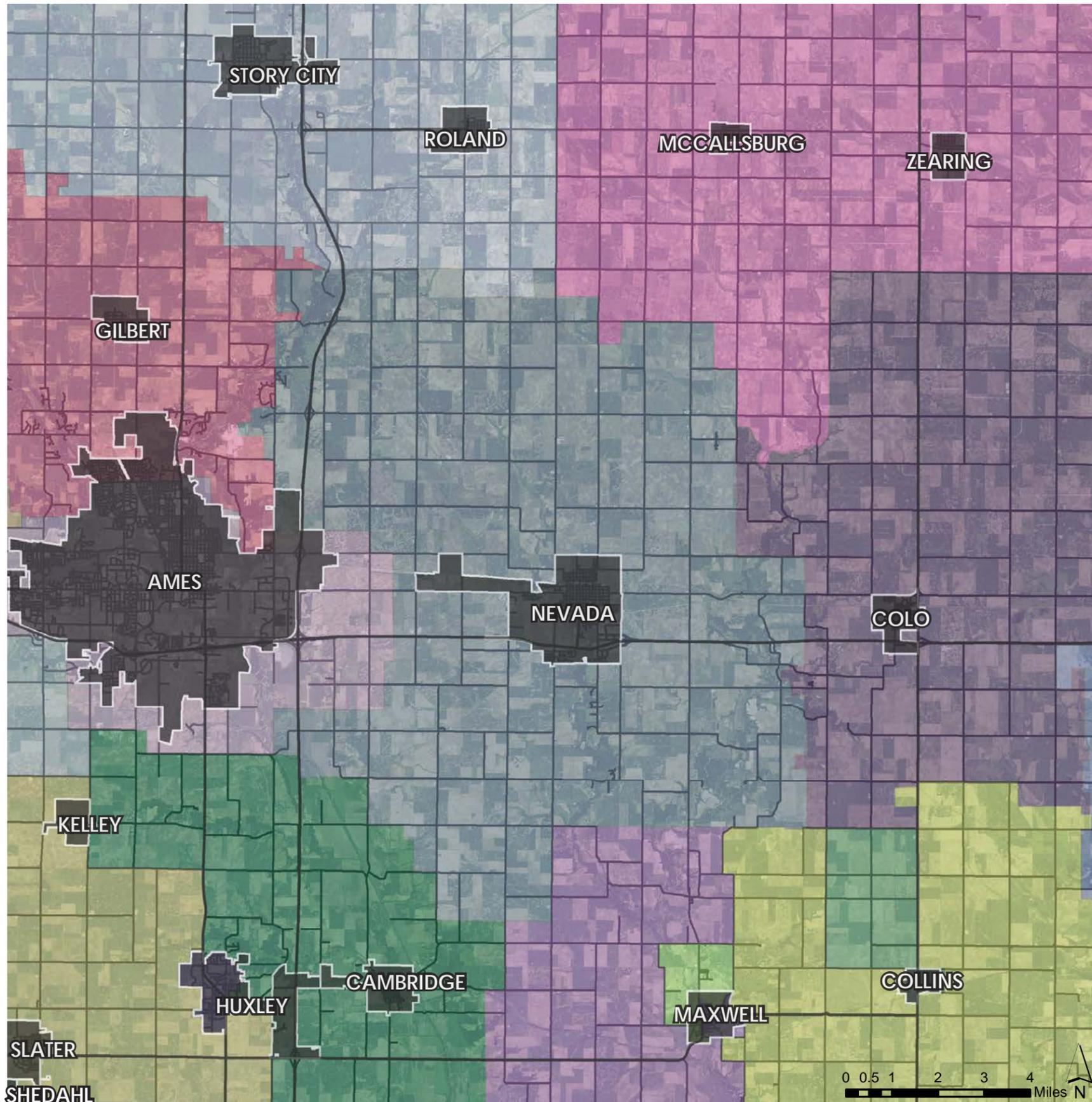
LANDSCAPE TYPE 8
 Rolling ridges and swales oriented in north to south lines. Much of the drainage of this land is underground, and streams are widely spaced. There are relatively few potholes in this area. Trees generally occur only near farmsteads. A few pastures are located in steep areas and along streams. Large fields of row crops are the dominant pattern. There are small areas of erosive soils and small areas of wet soils.



LANDSCAPE TYPE 9
 Sharply sloping ridges alternating with broad low swales. A few widely spaced streams and many small enclosed basins which are (or once were) marshy occur in these areas. Many of the enclosed basins have been drained for agriculture, but a few of the original marshy areas remain. Trees are located principally near farmsteads. Fields form large rectangular patterns except where interrupted by undrained potholes. Low areas are occasionally flooded, even though extensive tile lines and ditches are used to drain these areas.



LANDSCAPE TYPE 10
 Loess capped ridges within steep, rolling topography. Adjacent counties to the south and east have topographic features similar to those of this area. This landscape is deeply dissected by streams which form a feather-like drainage pattern. Woodlands and pasture occupy most of the steep erosive slopes. Relatively small irregularly shaped fields of row crops are located on the more gently sloping land. Some of the particularly erosive soils in this area are protected by permanent pasture and other erosion control practices.



Legend

- City Boundaries
- Roads
- Gilbert Community School District
- Ames Community School District
- Nevada Community School District
- Roland-Story Community School District
- Colo-Nesco Community School District (1)
- Colo-Nesco Community School District (2)
- West Marshall Community School District
- Collins Maxwell Director District (1)
- Collins Maxwell Director District (2)
- Collins Maxwell Director District (3)
- Collins Maxwell Director District (4)
- Ballard Community School District (1)
- Ballard Community School District (2)
- Ballard Community School District (3)
- United Community School District

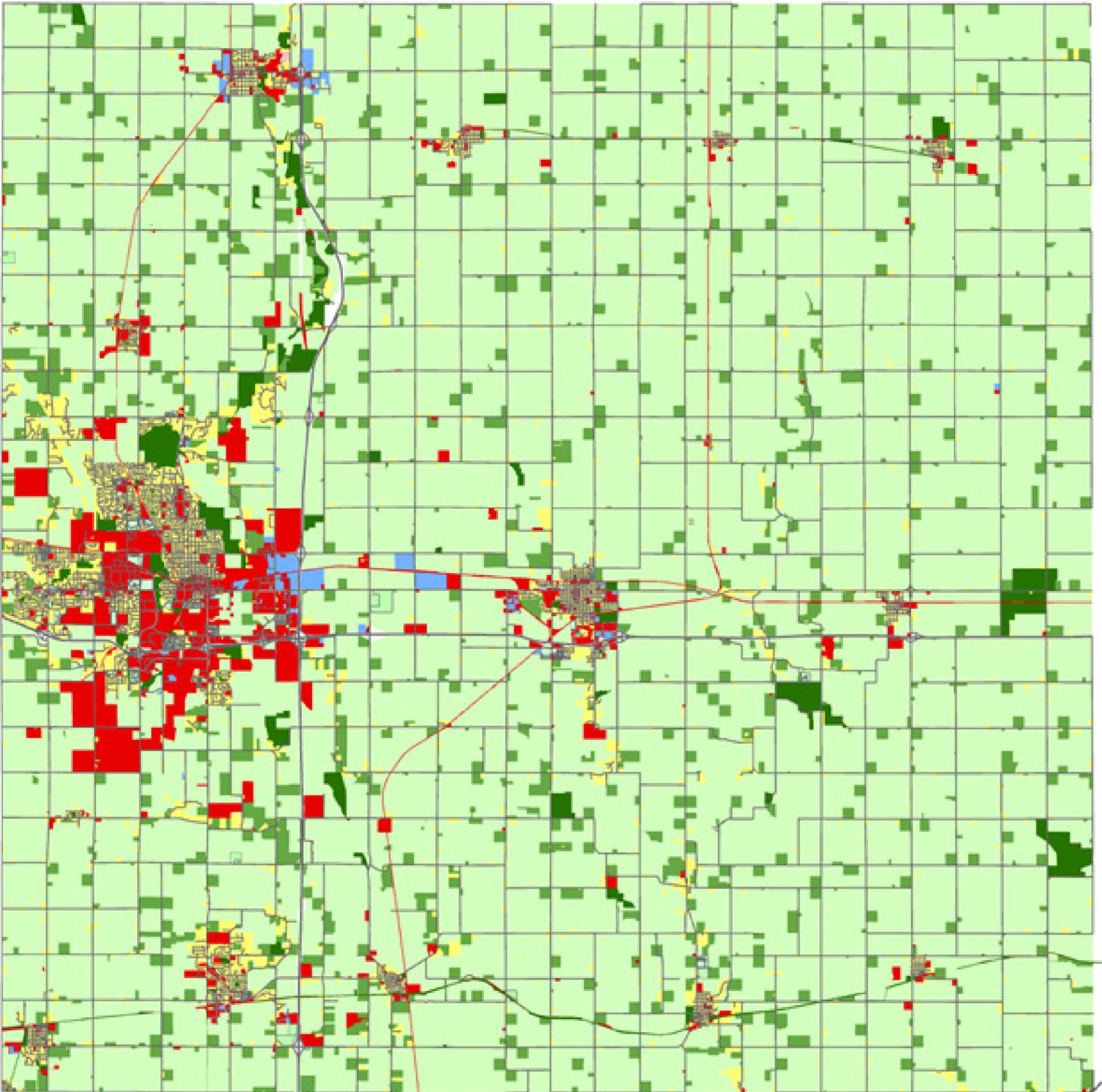
GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)



**STORY COUNTY
CURRENT LAND USE MAP**

This map illustrates the type and location of the following land uses in Story County: agricultural, agricultural dwelling, commercial, industrial, parks and open space, residential, railroad, university, civic, and government owned.

This map provides context for the current state of Story County, and will serve as a base to be further analyzed in creating the Future Land Use Map and Plan for Story County.



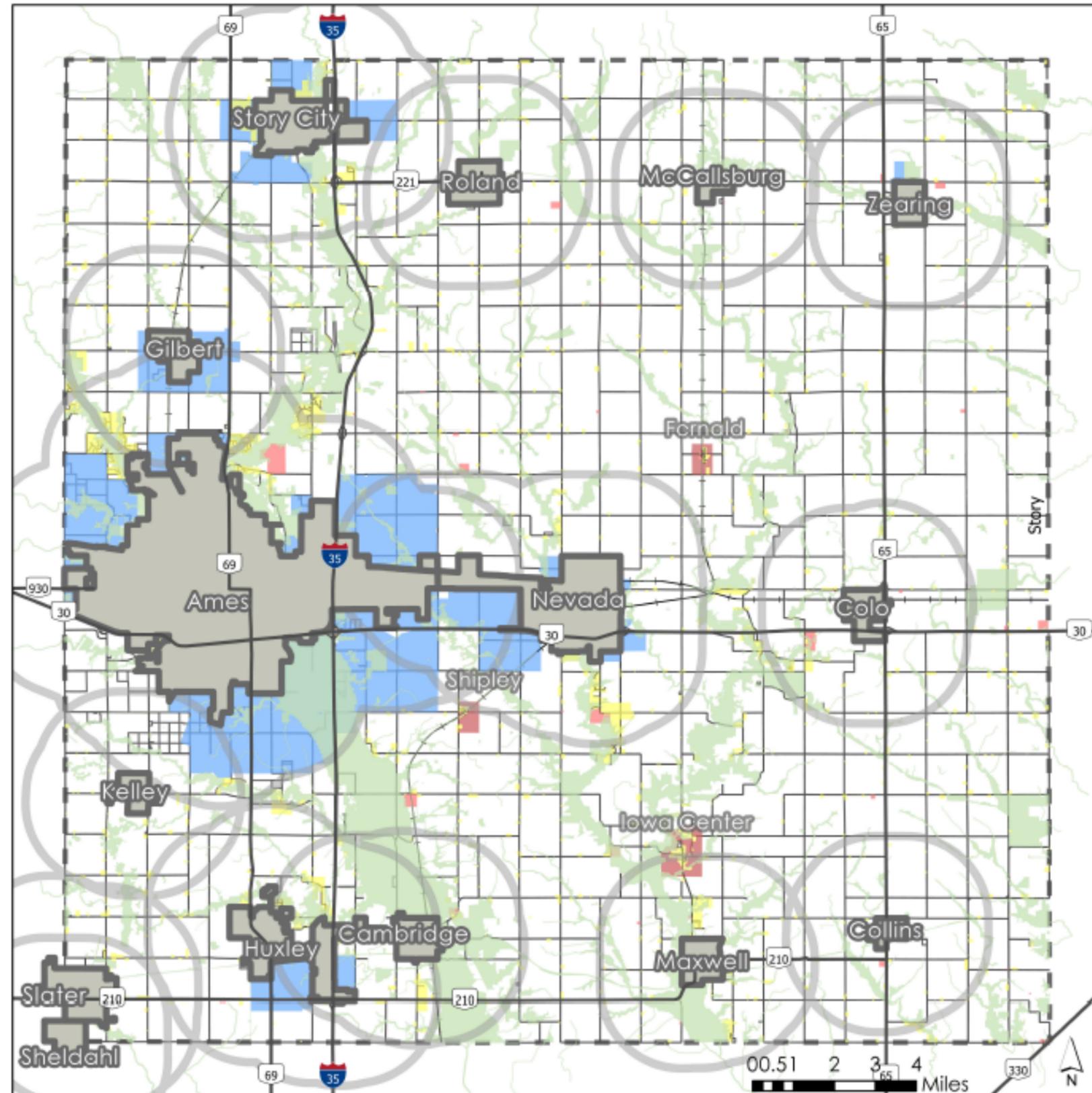
Legend

- Property Class
- A
- A, AD
- C
- I
- R
- Roads
- Parks



Story County Future Land Use Map

This map identifies the County's preferred land uses by major land use categories and is used as a basis for determining the proper zoning for all properties located within the unincorporated area of the County. Most of the land uses are consistent with how individual properties are currently being used and zoned; however, certain properties may not be consistent with the identified land use category or categories.



Legend

- City Boundaries
- Two Mile Buffer
- Roads
- Railroads
- Government Owned
- County Boundary
- Natural Resource Area
- Agricultural Conservation Area
- Rural Residential Area
- Rural Village Area
- Commercial-Industrial Area
- Urban Expansion Area

Land Use Designation Definitions

Natural Resource Area

Natural Areas, floodplains, green spaces, and parks help create open space linkages between the countryside and communities and make up this designation. The Future Land Use Map identifies certain natural features in the county in order to preserve unique habitats, natural or sensitive areas, as well as open and recreational spaces.

Agricultural Conservation Area

These areas encompass large areas of highly valuable farmland, with farming and agricultural production as the primary activity.

Rural Residential Area

The Rural Residential Area designation offers the rural housing market segment choices in the unincorporated areas of the county. They are characterized by residential land uses adapted for a rural or agricultural setting at low, non-urban densities. Urban level services are not provided in these areas, and these are not priority areas for infrastructure development.

Rural Village Area

Existing areas characterized by a variety of land uses in one location are designated as Rural Village Area. These areas have unique land use patterns that provide valued and established services for citizens in Story County. Roads in these areas are generally platted as right-of-way and maintained by Story county. The uses are served by private wastewater treatment systems (septic) and private water sources- wells and rural water systems. As shown on the Future Land Use Map, these areas contain the rural villages of Iowa Center, Shipley, and Fernald.

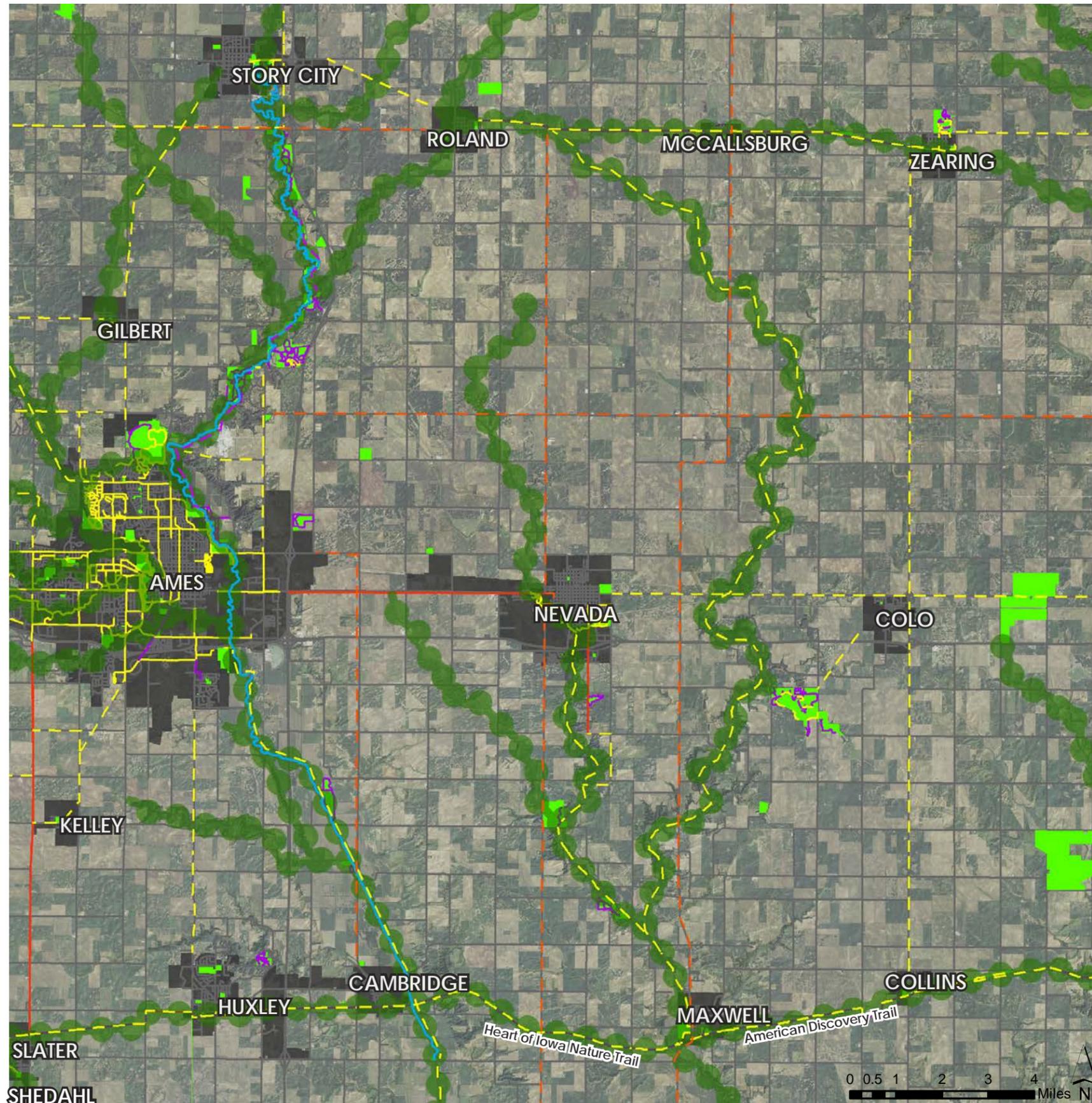
Commercial-Industrial Area

The Commercial-Industrial Area designation supports the long-term planning objective of accommodating future demand for types of commercial and industrial growth that may be best located in a rural setting outside of an urbanized area.

Urban Expansion Area

The Urban Expansion Area designation reflects those areas identified by individual communities as future growth areas. Development proposed in these areas are encouraged to be annexed into the neighboring city in order for an urban level of service to be provided. Proposed land use and regulations should comply with that city's plans and standards as appropriate.

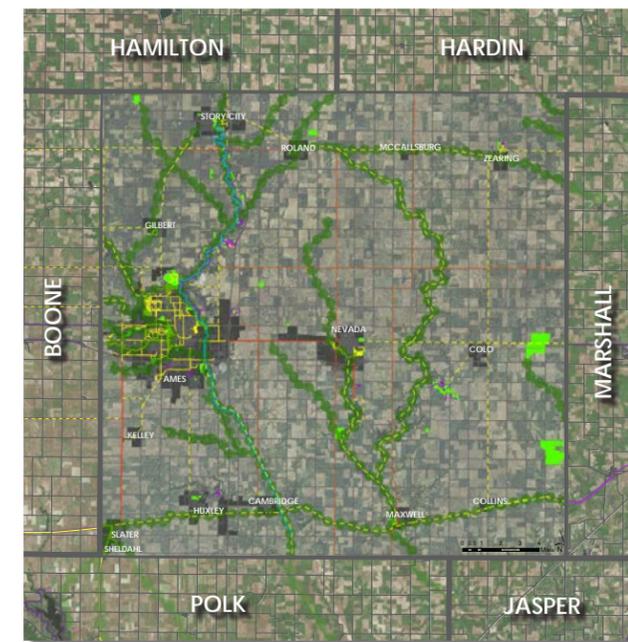




Legend

- Existing Hard-surfaced Trail (concrete or asphalt)
- Existing Soft-surfaced Trail (gravel or dirt)
- Dedicated Bike Facility (bike lane)
- South Skunk River Water Trail
- Roads
- Proposed Hard-surfaced Trail (concrete or asphalt)
- Proposed Soft-surfaced Trail (gravel or dirt)
- Consider Paved Shoulders
- Proposed Central Iowa Greenways
- Existing Parks and Natural Areas

CONTEXT MAP:



GIS Data Sources:
 Story County GIS Department
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources GIS Library (NRGIS)

